FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 224 19 November 1984

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Kobysh Comments on Reagan's Call for Talks AA 1
U.S. Book Criticizing Reagan Arms Stance Viewed AA 1
[Setunskiy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 16 Nov]
TANJUG Cites Yashin on USSR Missile Deployment AA 3
'Rogers Plan' Part of NATO Aggressive Policy AA 3
[Surguchev]
Bulgarian Envoy Addresses Stockholm Conference AA 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Grachev, Lebedev, Zholkver]
CEMA Cooperation CC 1
OAS Session, L. America Viewed CC 2
USSR-India Ties CC 4
OAU Session, Africa Discussed CC 4
UK Miners' Strike CC 5
U.S. Priests' 'Pastoral Letter' CC 6
U.S. Presidential Elections CC 6
Chernenko's NBC Interview CC 7
'International Situation: Questions & Answers' CC 7
[Pravdin, Krasikov, Andrianov, Kachanov, Pashko, Charikov, Sobolev]
Disarmament Discussed CC 7
Vienna Negotiations Viewed CC 9
Nicaragua Harbor Mining Scored CC 9
Bovin Deliberates on Third World Problems CC 10
[IZVESTIYA 12 Nov]
Zagladin Discusses Soviet Foreign Policy CC 13
[East Berlin HORIZONT Nov]
Shalayev Speaks at WFTU 18 October Sofia Session CC 17
[TRUD 19 Oct]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Chernenko Interviewed by NBC's Marvin Kalb A 1
[PRAVDA 18 Nov]
Public Response Noted A 2
Shishkin Assesses Reasons Behind Reagan Reelection A 3
[ZA RUBEZHOM No 46]

Shultz Remarks at OAS Session in Brazil Viewed A 6
Pentagon Using Space Shuttle More Actively A 7
Anniversary of U.S.-USSR Diplomatic Ties Noted A 7
[Kozyakov]
Council of Ministers Congratulates Canada's Mulroney A 8
[IZVESTIYA 16 Nov]
Soviet-Canadian Political Consultations Held A 8

CHINA

PRC's Zhao Ziyang Receives Cyrus Vance B 1
PRC Document on Toxic Arms Ban Deposited B 1
[IZVESTIYA 16 Nov]
VNA Reports Cited on PRC Buildup, Provocations B 1
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 16 Nov]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Delegation Continues USSR Visit C 1
Zagladin Speaks on Disarmament C 1
Ponomarev Meets Delegation C 2
Buildup of Nuclear Capability in Japan Criticized C 3
[IZVESTIYA 15 Nov]

SOUTH ASIA

Alleged CIA Instruction Manual Captured in DRA D 1
[Lavrov]
PRAVDA Reports Successes Against Afghan Rebels D 1
[14 Nov]
Pakistan's 'Anti-Afghan Propaganda' Condemned D 2
[Kachanov]
DRA UN Envoy Rebuffs Pakistani Minister's Remarks D 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Nov]
European 'Syndicate' Supports Punjab Extremists D 3
India Marks Indira Gandhi's Birthday 19 Nov D 4
Rallies Condemn Imperialism D 4
Day of National Unity Declared D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

More Reports on Dolgikh Visit to Indochina E 1
Visits Ho Chi Minh City E 1
Meets Le Duan E 1
Comparison of Hanoi Reception E 1
Visits Southern Vietnam E 2
Joint Report Issued E 2
Arrives in Laos E 3
Lao Visit Continues E 4
Vietnam's Nguyen Duc Tam, Delegation Visit E 4
USSR Sends Sympathy Message on SRV Flood Losses E 4

EASTERN EUROPE

Shcherbitskiy, Delegation Attend RCP Congress F 1
Moscow Departure F 1
Arrival in Bucharest F 1
Shcherbitskiy, Delegation Lay Wreaths F 1
CPSU Message F 2
TASS on Congress Opening F 2
Romania-USSR Friendship Body Marks Anniversary F 3
[PRAVDA 13 Nov]
More on Czechoslovakia Visit by KGB's Chebrikov F 3
Meets With Husak [PRAVDA 15 Nov] F 3
Returns to Moscow F 3
Marshal Kulikov Meets With Jaruzelski in Poland F 4
GDR's Honecker Receives Kulikov, Gribov F 4
Further on USSR Visit by GDR's Sindermann F 5
Meeting With Kuznetsov [PRAVDA 17 Nov] F 5
Interviewed on Visit F 5
Solomentsev Sees Off Delegation F 6
USSR's Antonov, Talyzin Receive GDR's Schuerer F 6
[PRAVDA 14 Nov]
Marchuk Attends Award Ceremony for GDR's Weiz F 6
[PRAVDA 15 Nov]
Briefs: Czechoslovak Plane on Orenburg Route F 7

WESTERN EUROPE

'Solidarity' With Striking UK Miners Declared G 1
[TRUD 11 Nov]
NATO's Carrington Supports 'Rogers Plan' Doctrine G 1
U.S. Embassy in Bonn Confirms 'High Alert' G 2
Austria's Sinowatz To Visit USSR End of November G 2
Austrian Foreign Minister Speaks on USSR Ties G 3
Belgian Socialists Oppose Missile Deployment G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Demichev Continues Visit to N. African Countries H 1
Gives Arrival Speech in Tunis H 1
[SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 13 Nov]
PRAVDA Summarizes Tunisia Visit [14 Nov] H 2
Visits Sahara in Algeria H 2
IZVESTIYA on Algeria Visit [16 Nov] H 3
Returns to Moscow H 4
Syrian Justice Minister Visits USSR H 4
Koshoyev Receives Minister [IZVESTIYA 16 Nov] H 4
Damascus Reports Talks H 4
Legal Aid Treaty Signed H 5
Syrian Minister Comments H 5

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Ustinov Cables Guinea-Bissau's Camara J 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Nov]
CPSU Delegation Activities in Angola Reported J 1
[PRAVDA 13 Nov]

Delegation Leaves for Home [PRAVDA 14 Nov] J 2
Reportage, Comment on 20th OAU Session J 2
Resolutions Issued J 2
Levchenko Comment J 3
Vremya Report on Drought Aid to Ethiopia J 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Tolkunov Comments on U.S. Nicaragua Policy [PRAVDA 15 Nov] K 1
U.S. Aircraft Carrier Heads for Caribbean K 2
Mercenaries Provoke Incidents in Nicaragua K 2
U.S. Fails To Achieve 'Victory' in C. America [Sobolev] K 2
Pentagon Turns Honduras Into 'Place d'Armes' [Kudryavskiy] K 3
U.S. Preparations for "Big Pine III "Begin K 4
Guatemalan Group Warns Against U.S. Intervention K 4
Pinochet Regime Increasing Repression in Chile K 5
Chileans Plan 27-28 November Repression Protest K 5
Chilean CP Leader Denies Internal Rift K 6
OAS General Assembly Session Concludes K 7

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Svetlana Alliluyeva Meets With Journalists R 1
IZVESTIYA on Soviet Standing Commissions' Role [Editorial, 10 Nov] R 2
PRAVDA Extols Virtues of Soviet Patriotism [Editorial, 15 Nov] R 4
Communist Party's Role in Soviet Society Viewed [MOSCOW NEWS No 45] R 6
USSR's Batalin Interviewed on Elderly's Needs [IZVESTIYA 13 Nov] R 11
Grishin Addresses Rayon Conference at CPSU Gorkom [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 13 Nov] R 14
Grishin at Socialist Property Protection Meeting R 14
Publishers Release Brochure of Chernenko Speech R 14

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

TV Program Details Land Reclamation Work T 1
Power Ministry Neglects Farm Power Supply Needs [Lazarev, Mikhaylov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 31 Oct] T 4
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Discusses Early November Crops [Litvinenko, 14 Nov] T 5

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Launch of Cosmos 1610 Earth Satellite Reported U 1
USSR To Send Robot Probe to Venus in June 1985 U 1
TV Coverage Extended to Outlying Regions U 1
More Color in Far North [PRAVDA 9 Nov] U 1
Second Program in Yakutia [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 7 Nov] U 1
Briefs: Riga Television Tower U 1

KOBYSH COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S CALL FOR TALKS

LD182330 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1550 GMT 18 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast, talk by publicist Vitaliy Kobysh]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Almost 2 weeks have passed since the U.S. presidential elections. The election results have received much comment and the reasons why Reagan won have been analyzed from all sides. Observers and analysts agree that this victory was largely predetermined by the fact that the U.S. President promised Americans, that is the electorate, that he would seek ways of improving relations with the Soviet Union and of limiting and halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race.

People's ears are still ringing with the Republican candidate's election statements such as, "We are ready for constructive talks with the Soviet Union, we admit that there is no reasonable alternative to arms control talks." All indications are that the Americans who voted for Reagan believed these words and thought they would be followed quickly by specific practical deeds. Their thoughts were in vain. There are still no such deeds. On the contrary, there are some warning signs.

It was the same President Reagan, in his first interview after the election, having repeated the usual words about the desire to put the problem of disarmament to the forefront of the new administration's activity, who let it be clearly known that he intends to achieve this using methods of force towards the Soviet Union and he again expressed the conviction that the United States, by relying on its economic and military might, put the USSR in a position where it would allegedly be forced to agree to diktat, including holding talks on arms limitation and reduction on U.S. conditions.

But Washington cannot but know that this is not the approach that may lead to accords with the Soviet Union. As previously, we are for talks, but talks based on equality and identical security.

If the statements being made of late in Washington concerning a desire to resolve the issue of arms limitation do not remain mere words, say the replies of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to questions from a correspondent of the U.S. Television Company NBC, then we might finally begin to move towards more normal relations between our two countries and a more secure world. This is where we stand, this is our position.

U.S. BOOK CRITICIZING REAGAN ARMS STANCE VIEWED

PM191036 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent N. Setunskiy dispatch specially compiled for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "Phantoms of Superiority"]

[Text] New York -- Responsibility for the present deadlock in nuclear arms limitation and the breakdown of the USSR-U.S. talks is borne by the Reagan administration. That is the conclusion of S. Talbott an American journalist and TIME correspondent, in his new book "Deadly Gambits."

The author recalls that in the seventies important steps were taken toward eliminating the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and curbing the arms race. The signing of the SALT II treaty was one such step, Then the situation changed radically. "Reagan and his administration," Talbott says, "came to power essentially with absolutely no desire for arms control."

According to Reagan, "The best thing was to break off the talks and focus efforts on the rearming of America." To what end? The reply to this was contained in the Republican Party election platform, which demanded that "comprehensive military and technological superiority over the USSR be restored." This demand became, as it were, the new administration's manifesto.

Talbott, who has access to the Washington "corridors of power," points out that the pursuit of the phantom former U.S. military superiority was dictated by the view of the new President and his closest foreign policy advisers, who are typified by a "nostalgia" for the "good old days" of U.S. influence in the world and the cold war. For the sake of this the SALT II treaty was anathematized and proposals for a nuclear arms freeze were rejected.

Only when the White House chief's hegemonist aspirations encountered increasing opposition in the United States itself and abroad, including among U.S. allies, the book notes, did Washington have to adjust to the realities of the world and once again include arms control terminology in its political vocabulary. But here too, "Recognizing that he was forced by political expediency to tackle arms control rather than give rearmament its head, Reagan proceeded on the basis that the United States must seek ways of pushing ahead with the U.S. arms buildup with a simultaneous reduction of Soviet forces."

As is clear from the enormous factual material in the book, all the U.S. tricks at the Geneva talks, all those "zero options" and "interim solutions" of Reagan's that were presented as some kind of "peace" initiatives but which boil down to one thing -- achieving the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union -- were channeled into the achievement of this unattainable goal. The U.S. side made every effort to "deprive the Soviet Union of its intercontinental missiles," while giving the go-ahead to U.S. bombers and cruise missiles, the author says. Assuming the pose of "peacemakers," the Washington emissaries at the same time categorically refused even to discuss the Soviet proposal that the great powers make a commitment renouncing first use of nuclear weapons.

Washington's hyprocrisy on the question of arms limitation is also attested by other facts cited in the book. Thus, while the administration was in every way trumpeting its proposals for arms "reductions," the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff received a White House order to "modernize the Single Integrated Operation Plan" (SIOP) of nuclear attack, which the author describes as "one of the most secret emergency plans for waging World War III." Discussing arms "reductions" with striking cynicism, the administration has been striving to "combine" it with the monstrous scenario of a massive nuclear attack on the Soviet Union. SIOP is to ensure that the United States has the resources to make maximum use of an extensive "selection of targets" for nuclear strikes against the Soviet Union's territory, the author says.

Talbott has no illusions about the obstructionist U.S. stance at the USSR-U.S. talks at Geneva that were torpedoed once and for all by the start of the siting of the new-generation U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. "The administration's approach to the talks on nuclear arms in Europe and strategic arms limitation and reduction," the author says, "was led to an unprecedented crisis in the arms control process." This has also caused a "crisis in USSR-U.S. relations."

The book condemns the Reagan program of creating "comprehensive space-based ABM defenses," which would "lead to the militarization of space and the spiraling of the arms race." The administration, Talbott says, "has announced new roads in the defensive and offensive arms race at the same time." In the author's opinion, the program of preparations for "star wars," which is already at the "research and development stage in the sphere of military space technology, violates the 1972 USSR-U.S. ABM Treaty, "from which the Reagan administration has been seeking ways of distancing itself from the moment it came to office."

As the 1984 elections approached, the book stresses, the Reagan administration bega to fear that the "long-deadlocked talks" would create "problems at the presidential elections." It was then that Reagan started to assume the mantle of "peacemaker."

Stating that the Reagan administration's course has led to a "breakdown of the talks and an arms buildup," Talbott notes that Washington is now faced with a dilemma. Either it continues to pursue the same course, which will mean the "total collapse" of efforts in this sphere, or the "foundations will be laid for a resumption of the talks at the start of President Reagan's second term."

TANJUG CITES YASHIN ON USSR MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD181803 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- The USSR has 2,500 strategic missile launchers at its disposal while the United States has 2,300. However, the Americans are ahead in the number of nuclear warheads they possess. As far as medium-range missiles are concerned, each side has about 1,000 units, which means that there exists nuclear missile parity between the two superpowers. This "inventory" of missile weapons was drawn up by Colonel General Yu. Yashin, first deputy commander of the Soviet Army Artillery and Rocket Units on the occasion of the Soviet Artillery and Rocket Units Day.

In an IZVESTIYA interview, he described the deployment of U.S. Pershing II ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles as being of the greatest danger to the security of the USSR. According to Soviet figures, 109 of these missiles have already become operative in Western Europe and "their deployment, as first-strike weapons, on the Soviet Union's doorstep, is intended to prevent the USSR from mounting a counterstrike."

As a response to this "danger," Col Gen Yashin mentioned the earlier Soviet "additional countermeasures located on the territory of the GDR and of Czechoslovakia, where enhanced-range operative-tactical missiles are deployed." He also stated that, taking into consideration time needed by these missiles to reach their target from the moment of launching, "measures are being taken that are aimed at placing U.S. territory in the same position as the USSR was after the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe." The Soviet Armed Forces have started deploying long-range cruise missiles on strategic bombers and submarines, Col Gen Yashin said.

Speaking about missiles, he specified that they are a part of the Soviet Army arms system but that there are missiles "which are of exclusive importance for the country's defense system only." These are air- and sea-based ballistic missiles and medium-range missiles. They are capable of destroying targets at a distance of 5,500 km, while the range for intercontinental missiles is even greater. Yashin also stated that Soviet missile efficiency, destructive power and accuracy does not depend on weather conditions or time, and they are capable of "successfully penetrating antimissile defense systems" of possible aggressors.

'ROGERS PLAN' PART OF NATO'S AGGRESSIVE STRATEGY

LD161041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 16 Nov 84

[From The "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] In an interview with the Italian journal PANORAMA, NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington wholly supported the so-called Rogers Plan, recently unveiled by the NATO Military Planning Committee. He said that the plan put forward by U.S. General Rogers, Supreme Commander of NATO forces in Europe, pursues the aim of raising the threshold of risk of a nuclear conflict taking place in Europe.

As is known, the Rogers Plan, in general terms, consists of two aspects: the buildup of conventional non-nuclear weapons by the European NATO member-countries and the waging of military operations deep in the rear of the presumed enemy. As to what this has to do with raising the risk threshold of a nuclear conflict, I shall ask my colleague, commentator Igor Surguchev, to answer this.

[Surguchev] The thesis adopted by Lord Carrington and other NATO bosses in connection with the Rogers Plan is of a purely propaganda nature. It is intended to make the latest militarist ploy by the transatlantic strategists more acceptable to the population of the European NATO countries.

In demanding from those countries a considerable buildup of their conventional weapons, the American General and those who think like him are trying to sugar the pill by asserting that in this way the possibility of a nuclear conflict in Europe will be reduced. They are gambling that under the influence of this so-called conclusion, the population of the European NATO countries, deeply alarmed by the earlier American doctrines of limited and prolonged nuclear war, will accept the Rogers Plan with understanding.

However, while talking to West European populations about this notorious raising of the threshold of the nuclear war risk, the NATO top brass, particularly the Pentagon, has not renounced first use of nuclear weapons in Europe, so the Rogers Plan does not in the least reduce the nuclear threat that the NATO first-strike concept creates for the Old World.

As a whole, whatever the NATO propagandist say, this plan completely fits in with NATO's aggressive strategy and is an integral part of the overall efforts directed toward breaking the military balance in Europe and the world and achieving military superiority over the socialist community.

Gen Rogers is calling not only for a considerable increase in the conventional military potential of the European members of the bloc, but also for conducting military operations deep in the rear of the Warsaw Treaty states. This element of the Rogers Plan alone tears away the mask that has been used for many years to try to conceal the true nature of the NATO war machine. This nature is also revealed by such events as the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in West Europe and the active implementation in the United States of (?space as a battlefield).

It should also be stressed that new military-strategic plans, doctrines, and concepts are being invented, while NATO is striving to convince the peoples of the Western countries that the threat to their security emanates from the USSR and its allies. At the same time, the ruling circles of the north Atlantic bloc countries stubbornly ignore the constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, and in particular, the proposal for the concluding of an agreement on mutual nonuse of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the two military-political groups.

It is clear to all that if the Western powers accepted this proposal, the danger of a military conflagration in Europe, where the line of confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty lies, would be virtually eliminated. The hopes of the peoples of Europe for a firm peace would have a firm foundation. Such a turn of events, not the adoption of the Rogers Plan or similar militarist doctrines hatched in NATO Headquarters, would correspond to the vital interests of the peoples. However, the U.S. and the NATO bloc continue to force the disastrous policy of whipping up fear and tension and material preparation of war on Europe and the entire world.

BULGARIAN ENVOY ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD171808 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Stockholm November 17 TASS -- "Questions discussed by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe are of much importance for the improvement of the international situation, removal of the threat of new world war. This precisely explains the attention with which the peoples of Europe and the whole world follow the course of this forum", head of the Bulgarian delegation at the conference, Ambassador L. Petrov told a TASS correspondent.

Meanwhile a year since the beginning of the work of the Stockholm forum will soon expire, but the conference has not achieved tangible results so far, he went on. The conference is called upon to play an important role in the improvement of the situation in Europe. But it should not be forgotten that the conference itself is not fenced off from the events in the continent, take, for instance, the doctrine of dealing, in case of conflict, non-nuclear strikes to the entire depth of the defences of the Warsaw Treaty states, the doctrine endorsed by the NATO Military Planning Committee the other day. [sentence as received]

This decision makes it easier to see through the concept of "transparency" of the military activity which is assiduously advertised by NATO countries at the conference here. For no matter with what sounding words the new NATO doctrine is camouflaged, it is clear that its aim is the planning of possible offensive operations against a large group of member states of the conference. This, certainly, does nothing to strengthen confidence in inter-state relations. This does not increase the level of European security, does not lead to the lowering of military confrontation.

For the Stockholm conference to achieve the results expected from it by European peoples, the existing political and military realities should be taken into consideration, the head of the Bulgarian delegation said in conclusion. The success of the forum can be ensured only if it works out and approves measures of both political and military nature, measures that are equally suiting the interests of all member countries. It is precisely such a balanced complex of realistic, business-like proposals that was tabled at the conference by the Soviet Union. Their adoption would have a favourable effect on the situation in the continent, would promote the continuation and consolidation of the process of the relaxation of international tension.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

CEMA Cooperation

LD181944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 18 Nov 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Andrey Serafimovich Grachev, international affairs journalist; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedov, chief of a department of MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN and Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, political observer of central television and All-Union Radio.]

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello comrades. Last week was the first week of the 68th year since the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the events of the last week have once again confirmed, as was noted in the report at the festive session in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, that the ideas and the cause of the Great October have become the banner of our epoch. This was also reflected in the drafts of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the state budget of our country for next year, which were examined and essentially approved at a regular session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. In his speech at that session, Comrade Chernenko stressed that the intensification of social production has been stressed in the plan. Particularly intensive development is envisaged with regard to our economic ties with member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. As you know, Comrade Lazar, the head of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, was in Moscow last week on a working visit. We cannot but recall in this connection that in its time it was the Hungarian proletariat which was the first to follow the example of its Russian class brothers in proclaiming the Hungarian Soviet Republic. We also remember that 100,000 Hungarians fought in our country, defending the October Revolution. So the fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples has deep historic roots. From year to year this friendship acquires an ever richer content. Comrade Lazar's visit to Moscow and his meeting with Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and with other Soviet leaders made it possible to discuss questions connected with the further expansion of all-around cooperation between our countries. In particular, it has been acknowledged to be expedient to work out jointly a program of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the USSR and Hungary for the period up to the year 2000. The decisions of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit, which took place in Moscow, open up new favorable perspectives for speeding up the development of the national economies of all countries of the socialist community. I will quote the following example, still on the subject of Hungary: The famous Hungarian "Ikarus" buses are now being assembled in Cuba. In this 5-year plan period 3,000 of these comfortable buses will go out onto the roads on the island of freedom, and in the following 5-year plan period there will be 5,500 of them.

[Lebedev] A session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance recently took place. It took place in Havana, and there is great symbolism in this, because for the first time, a session of the leading organ of CEMA took place in the Western Hemisphere in the capital of fraternal Cuba. Both the long-term and current tasks were discussed and there was serious, concrete talk about the fulfilment of those decisions that were adopted at the economic summit in Moscow. I will cite a few very characteristic figures: In 1983, compared with 1980 -- that is, in only three years -- the national income of the socialist community, in CEMA countries as a whole, to be accurate, grew by approximately 8 percent. The volume of industrial production also grew by 8 percent, and agricultural production by 7 percent. All of these are very striking figures. At the moment, the plans are already -- you have given the example of Hungary -- being formulated up to the year 2000. In particular in Havana, there was talk about the forecast for the main scientific and technological problems for a 20-year long-term period, a topic of mutual interest for CEMA member-countries.

In general, as was stated in Havana, if the mutual trade turnover of CEMA member-countries develops at present rates, then by 1985, next year, it will reach the R200 billion mark, and we are now talking not about the traditional, so to speak, coordination of plans, but essentially about joint economic policy. As we know, emphasis is now being laid on such spheres, as robot technology, microprocessors, and so on, and various fields of electronics...

[Zholkver interrupting] And consumer goods production.

[Lebedev] Yes, and consumer goods production, including, naturally, joint efforts to fulfill the Food Program and the Energy Program. Many other directions are being developed here, but what is new is the fact that we are already talking about inter-industry cooperation, about direct links, direct cooperation between individual enterprises, and about setting up joint firms. Such enterprises are already functioning; for example: Soviet-Bulgarian united scientific-research planning and design collectives; Soviet-Czechoslovak ones on robot technology; and direct cooperation is being implemented between Soviet and Polish enterprises, between Soviet and GDR enterprises, and also between each of these. That is to say, this cooperation and integration is entering a new stage, and this, of course, is a very important element. The level of development of the different countries in CEMA is different, and in this respect the situation is not at all like the one that we observe, let us say, in the Common Market, or in other Western unions. Here...

OAS Session, L. America Viewed

[Zholkver interrupting] In particular, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, you have said so much about Havana that the issue of the Organization of American States comes to mind. This is also to a certain extent an organization that is involved with economic problems. The latest session is taking place right now in Brazil at the level of ministers of foreign affairs. There has also been discussion there of many economic problems, problems of the colossal Latin American debts: $350 billion is the debt, primarily to American banks. However, it is natural that many questions have now taken on a new aspect, a new note, in connection with the aggressive actions of the United States against Nicaragua.

[Grachev] You know, in connection with these two sessions, the CEMA countries' conference, which took place in Havana; and the session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States: They are, it seems, taking place quite close to each other.

[Zholkver] Both geographically and in time.

[Grachev] Geographically, and in time. At the same time, if we compare both the themes and tones of discussion of the questions being raised at them, it seems that they are infinitely far away from each other. They are indeed distant, the world of socialism and the world of imperialist dictate, which wants to build a United States of America on the Latin American Continent. It is precisely in this way that one must undoubtedly interpret the position of the American delegation at that session of the general assembly of the OAS. The American delegation appeared essentially in order to justify its aggressive policy, a policy of state terrorism, which at the present time the American Administration is conducting with regard to a whole series of Latin American countries, in particular the Central American region, and primarily Nicaragua. It suffices to mention the evaluation of this situation that was given at the OAS General Assembly by Sepulveda, Mexican secretary of foreign relations.

He said that the threat of a universal conflict remains in Central America at present and, with the United States directly in mind, that all the efforts of the countries of the so-called Contadora Group, of which Mexico is a member, cannot lead to a political solution of this problem if the position of the United States remains as it is at present.

One should take account of the fact that the United States is undertaking all its illegal sabotage actions against Nicaragua, a sovereign state, against the legally elected government of that country, the legality and representative nature of which was quite recently confirmed at the first free and democratic general elections in the country's history. In these elections, the leaders of the Sandinist Front received convincing confirmation, both of their popularity and the fact that the party and the Nicaraguan people following it have confidently chosen their path and have no intention of heeding any peremptory comments or of submitting to any injunctions that might come from the North.

[Lebedev] It is interesting here, if I may add a few words to what Andrey Serafimovich has said, that more than 500 authoriative foreign observers attended the elections and were almost unanimous in expressing the opinion that all democratic norms had been observed in the elections.

The point at issue, of course, is not the elections, but something else entirely. Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. Defense secretary, put it into words just last Sunday. He stated: It is clear that Cuba represents a serious problem. A second Cuba -- this was clearly a reference to Nicaragua -- would mean a problem twice as big. Only he did not say what sort of problem, even though he is the defense secretary. Nicaragua can clearly present no problem for the United States' national security, of course, just as Cuba does not. It seems to me that it is another kind of danger which is involved here, the danger of example. We have just been speaking about Havana and the CEMA session. Cuba has resolved such social problems and created a society of such social equality which may serve as an example for all of Latin America. Many bourgeois observers, incidentally, admit this, namely that no other country on the Latin American Continent has been able to solve the problems of unemployment, poverty, hunger. disease, and infant mortality as Cuba has.

[Zholkver] At that session of the Organization of American States, examples from other countries in Latin America were cited. Approximately 100 million people in Latin America are deprived of the possibility of satisfying their basic vital needs. This was stated by Norberto Gonzales, the deputy executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America. He stressed that the number of poor had not fallen over the last 40 years, but risen. Of course, these comparisons do so little credit to imperialism and U.S. policy that such comparisons are feared.

[Grachev] We have seen that there are various different forms. [The invasion of] Grenada was also an attempt to supress independence, sovereignty, and the thirst for freedom of the peoples on the Latin American Continent. It is not surprising that this tendency, one very dangerous not only for the Latin American peoples and countries, but also on a wider scale for the independent peoples of other countries and continents, has been very precisely seized and described by representatives of the most diverse states, including representatives of the countries in the Nonaligned Movement. Rajiv Gandhi, the current Indian prime minister, and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, has issued a special statement in which he expressed serious concern at the escalation of tension in Latin America, saying that the situation in this region of the world creates a threat to the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the states in that region, and simultaneously to peace and security throughout the world.

USSR-India Ties

[Lebedev] Since you have mentioned India, Andrey Serafimovich, and particularly since events in India are still at the center of world public attention following the criminal assassination of Indira Gandhi, I should like to take the opportunity of citing Rajiv Gandhi's words, spoken a few days ago in connection with what sort of policy his country intends to continue. He stressed: We have a high estimation of broad ties with the Soviet Union which have been tested by time and are founded upon cooperation, mutual benefit, friendship, and vitally important support in those cases when it is most needed.

[Zholkver] Well, as concerns our country's position Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's message in connection with the 95th anniversary of the birth of Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first prime minister of independent India, which was marked the other day, stressed that our friendly relations are developing successfully and embrace virtually all spheres of state relations, and it is hard to overestimate the significance of Soviet-Indian cooperation and friendship as an important factor strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

OAU Session, Africa Discussed

Just last week, a session of the OAU assembly at the level of heads of state and government was held. A new OAU president was elected, President Nyerere of Tanzania. He emphasized that the decisions of that forum will become the basis for the continent's further advance along the path of independence and progress. At the same time, however, he pointed out the very grave difficulties currently afflicting independent Africa, difficulties both economic and political in nature.

[Grachev] This is quite true. The session, the 20th session of the assembly of heads of state and governments of the OAU member-countries has just ended. A comprehensive resolution was adopted that draws attention to the most urgent and acute issues confronting the peoples of this continent. Naturally, the most acute of these problems -- the acuteness of which unfortunately is not abating, although this problem has been around for a long time -- is the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. It was for this reason that the heads of states who gathered in Addis Ababa decisively condemned the racist regime of Pretoria, but in condemning it, simultaneously pointed to the racists' protectors and accomplices who essentially share responsibility with the racists both for the suppression of the black population of the RSA and for the aggressive policy in relation to other African states. In particular, the resolution adopted in Addis Ababa contains condemnation of the United States and Israel, which are continuing to maintain close economic and political ties with the RSA.

At the same time, the leaders of the African countries pledged to increase their support for the national liberation movements in southern Africa, and called upon all progressive countries to render concrete assistance to the so-called front-line states, which are situated near the RSA, in order to enable them to withstand armed aggression, sabotage operations, and economic blackmail from the Pretoria regime.

[Lebedev] Incidentally, I should like to dwell in particular on this last aspect of the problem, that of economic blackmail, because those dramatic problems confronting the countries of the African Continent at present cost sometimes no fewer, and sometimes even more lives than direct military aggression and invasion by any foreign aggressive state. It is no accident, therefore, that at the Addis Ababa session attention was drawn to a general deterioration of the economic situation in the continent, linked to concrete conditions, and to the drought that has afflicted a whole series of countries, Ethiopia, Chad, the Central African Republic, and a few others. It was stated that one of the next sessions of the OAU will be devoted to a special discussion of economic issues.

[Zholkver] Yes, and when we speak about the economic problems, of course, all these natural disasters and the drought, play a very important role, a very fateful role. I would say, however, there is more to it than this. I noticed an interesting World Bank report about the economic situation of African countries south of the Sahara published recently in the British business newspaper, the FINANCIAL TIMES. In it there is talk of Africa being threatened with disaster; that is the view of the World Bank. What do they mean? The article notes that by end of 1982, state debt in the countries of Africa exceeded $48 billion, and payment of interest alone on the debts in 1981, they were paying $4 billion annually. It's clear to whom this was paid, the $4 billion paid first and foremost to the major American, British, and West European banks, and to some others. However, in 1985-87 debt payments alone will amount to an average of $11.5 billion annually. Prices for Africa's raw materials are falling. Opportunities for obtaining export income are being reduced. Naturally all this is making it even more difficult for the young independent states of Africa to develop. Indeed, the World Bank report predicts that by 1995, per capita income in Africa will be reduced even further and that the number of people living below the poverty level will grow from its present level of approximately 60 percent to about 80 percent. True, I am no pessimist and I am confidence that the struggle of the peoples of Africa will enable them to overcome many difficulties. The example of those countries having embarked upon the path of socialist orientation shows that this is possible. This very week we have celebrated the 9th anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola, with which our country is linked by the ties of the friendship and cooperation treaty. However, it seemed to me that it was absolutely essential to say that the imperialist powers, the multinational monopolies -- in fact it has been a week of struggle against the multinational monopolies -- and American influence in Africa are aggravating the problems linked with the natural disasters. As far as the social problems in the Republic of South Africa are concerned, the acuteness of these has been manifested particularly clearly now in connection with the general strike in the Transvaal, one of South Africa's most industrial regions. You know when we talk about all these very acute social conflicts, it seems to me that it would, perhaps, be wrong to apply this only to the developing countries, be they countries in Latin America or Africa. The acuteness of these conflicts is no less in the highly developed industrial capitalist countries, including those of Western Europe.

UK Miners' Strike

[Lebedev] That is a perfectly correct observation, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, and perhaps there is nothing that confirms the sharpness of these social conflicts is clearly as the miners' strike in Britain, which is now continuing for the 9th month. Many people are now recalling the miners' strike of 1926. Then it lasted for 7 months. Now the 8th month has already gone by, the 9th month has started, and the miners are holding on. This is a truly heroic struggle, and there are even official figures about this. According to the trade union's figures over this period, 5 miners have been killed and 5,000 have been wounded, including many who have been seriously wounded. The police confirms figures showing that more than 7,000 people, nearly 8,000 have been arrested, that is to say an average of 30 people per day. In a word, all of this has given even one American commentator grounds for expressing the following thought: What is now taking place in Britain, he said, is reminiscent more of a war between the classes rather than a strike. A serious class struggle is indeed taking place, despite the fact that Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, said at the last conference of the British Conservative Party that class war -- she put it almost literally like this -- is just an invention of the Marxists, it is not for Britain.

[Zholkver] It has to be said that Robert Runcie, the archbishop Canterbury, holds a different opinion. He asks the question: What is the nature of the present day crisis in the country? He gives his own reply: This crisis springs from fear of the uncertainty and the deep changes that are taking place in our society.

In revealing the character of these deep changes the FINANCIAL TIMES, the business newspaper, notes that class war -- that is what the FINANCIAL TIMES writes -- is always present in capitalist society, although often it is in a disguised form. However, it seems to me that Britain is far from the only country where this can be extended to its capitalist society; it can be so extended to the United States, also.

U.S. Priests' 'Pastoral Letter'

[Lebedev] Interesting confirmation of this is to be found in the view of people who are certainly not Marxists, but American Roman Catholic bishops who recently stated in their pastoral letter -- very soon, in fact, after the elections -- that inequality in incomes and wealth in the United States had reached a level that was unacceptable from the moral point of view. Of course, in this situation the American conceit and the hullaballoo raised even around the disaster of the African Continent's drought, are scandalous, because here also the United States is trying to turn this into a kind of weapon for political struggle both against the national liberation movement and against the world of socialism. At the same time, however, the peace-loving rhetoric is, in general, being continued after the elections. Hints are being made about a desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union, to move things forward in the disarmament field. They say that the President is considering various plans and even appointments of special representatives for talks on disarmament issues and so on.

U.S. Presidential Elections

[Grachev] Since we have moved on to the United States I think we ought to go back some time to the American presidential elections which for so many months were keeping the United States at a feverous pitch. These elections have taken place and the winner is known, however in my view, the past elections have certainly not provided any answer to those questions facing America, both domestically -- including the economic side of things you have just been talking about, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich -- and particularly as far as foreign policy is concerned. The administration remains the old one, although the problems, I would say, are new ones, or are dramatic in a new way, because the United States is implementing a hegemonistic policy towards many states in the world, a policy aimed at achieving military superiority over the countries of the socialist community, and the suppression of the numerous developing states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. It now stands before the world as the source of heightened danger, primarily military danger. President Reagan's administration is trying to interpret the results of the recent elections, which were favorable as far as it was concerned, virtually as confirmation of the mandate given to the President and his team for implementing former policies with regard to the whole outside world. Is this really so? The evidence of many commentators, both in the American press itself and in that of Western Europe, suggests that it is not so; the American voter was certainly not voting for the continuation of the dangerous militarist course which the American Administration has carried out -- has carried out blindly -- hitherto. He was not voting for the preservation of the tension in relations between the USSR and the United States, either. In voting, he based himself primarily upon those statements in favor of peace that were made both by the present American Administration, and, moreover, by Mondale, the Democratic Party's candidate, who was competing with Reagan for the White House post. It is not fortuitous that both presidential candidates, realizing this, actually brought the issues of war and peace into the forefront of their debates, and indeed of those promises which they gave in large quantities to their own American voters. Now, both Americans and non-Americans, allies and nonallies of the United States will, of course, follow carefully what is in reality going to be the genuine course of the American Administration. Was it merely a matter of pre-election rhetoric, promises, and another means of getting into the White House? Or was it some turn toward realism, to constructive policies and positions, and primarily on the issue of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union?

Chernenko's NBC Interview

[Zholkver] As far as our country's position is concerned, this was confirmed anew in the replies given by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to the question of the American NBC television company's correspondent. Here it was stressed that we are ready to move, and to move energetically, toward the limitation and reduction of armaments, primarily nuclear ones; and toward the prevention of the proliferation of the arms race to areas that previously have not been gripped by it. The USSR and the United States must come to an understanding about this in the first place. We have proposed practical ways of achieving this goal: the conclusion of an agreement preventing the militarization of space; a freeze of nuclear armaments, both quantitatively and qualitatively; and completion of work on an agreement for the complete and universal banning of tests of nuclear weapons. Comrade Chernenko noted that if the statements being made in Washington lately about a desire to solve the arms limitation issues do not remain simply just words, we might at last be able to begin to move towards move normal relations between our countries and towards a safer peace.

At this point, I conclude our discussions at the roundtable. Thank you for taking part in it, comrades, and thank you, listeners, for your attention.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD162234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1715 GMT 16 Nov 84

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Sergey Pravdin with Anatoliy Krasikov, TASS commentator; Edgar Cheporov, Novosti observer; and Moscow Radio commentators Boris Andrianov, Yevgeniy Kachanov, Vladimir Pashko, Igor Charikov, and Vitaliy Sobolev]

Disarmament Discussed

[Excerpts] [Pravdin] Our editorial offices are receving many letters expressing complete support for Soviet peace initiatives set forth in various documents, and in particular, in the articles and speeches by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, and in his address to American readers which opens Comrade Chernenko's book on Soviet-U.S. relations published in the United States. Our radio listeners resolutely condemn the Washington administration's imperialist policy, and its attempts to upset the present military equilibrium in the world. We have had letters on this from Comrades Klyuchkov from Pyarnu in Estonia; Makarov from Krivozorye village, Penza Oblast; Samokhin from Moscow; the Krasnov family from Vladivostok; servicemen Borisov and Okekhnovich; Bakin from Orel; Maksimova from Orekhovo-Zuyevo; Alikhin from Ugledar Settlement, Donetsk Oblast, and many other comrades.

Certain listeners write about the fact that it is not exactly a year since the United States commenced deployment of its new first strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. We asked Edgar Anatolyevich Cheporov, political observer of the NOVOSTI press agency, to tell us what Washington has achieved in that year.

[Cheporov] Yes, a year has passed since deployment of the frist batches of new U.S. missiles at U.S. bases in the FRG, Britain, and Italy. Since then, the implementation of the NATO decision has been going strictly according to the Pentagon's schedule, or even in advance of it. According to figures from THE WASHINGTON POST, a new missile is installed every week at West European bases.

In this situation, it is quite legitimate to pose the question: What were they trying to achieve, the authors of NATO's missile weapons upgrading, and what have they achieved? The Pentagon and its Atlantic partners have succeeded in exacerbating the situation on the European Continent and in the world, and in strengthening the threat of a nuclear conflict.

The international political climate has deteriorated considerably, it has become different from what it was prior to the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles. However, Washington and its allies have not achieved the main thing, unilateral military advantage over the Soviet Union. The missile challenge has not failed to have its consequences. An extra quantity of enhanced-range Soviet operational-tactical missile complexes is being deployed on GDR and CSSR territory. Such, in my view, is the result of the U.S. nuclear missile demarche. To use Reagan's terminology, it is in essence a zero option for the United States.

Another milestone for the year of the missiles is the bankruptcy of the U.S. position of strength policy. When it started deploying the new nuclear weapons, Washington gave assurances that the Russians would become more compliant at the Geneva talks once in the sights of the Pershings, and would make concessions to their own detriment. As is known, nothing of the sort happened. The very day after his reelection as president, Ronald Reagan stated that it was the Soviet Union that left the negotiating table, and not the United States. No, it was the Americans who wrecked the Geneva dialogue, and responsibility lies with them.

[Pravdin] What reaction did the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear weapons arouse in Western Europe?

[Cheporov] The deployment of the Pershings and cruise missiles brought protests from millions of people throughout the continent, and became a source of political tension in many countries. It could not have been otherwise. Representatives of the most varied social and political circles saw a threat to the national security of their peoples and countries in the U.S. missiles, and that is no surprise. After all, the Washington leaders themselves speak of the United State's hopes to wage a limited nuclear war, limited, and this is not concealed, either, to the territory of their allies. It is also known to all that the Pershings and the cruise missiles are first-strike weapons. There can be only one conclusion from this for any unprejudiced person: Washington is turning Western Europe into its nuclear hostage. So, should one be on the side of those who, displaying an obvious lack of responsibility, are playing up to the ambitions of a leader across the ocean? Nobody in Western Europe has any right to forget how and on what conditions Washington persuaded the allies to sign up for the Pentagon's 1979 missile plan. Nobody has any right to forget that Washington quite simply cheated the allies. The U.S. leaders are now not all that inclined to remind one that the well known NATO decision was adopted in exchange for a promise by the United States to ratify the SALT-II treaty. I shall not remind you what happened to the treaty, that is well known.

The story of adoption of the missile decision, and then of the deployment of the missiles in Western Europe, is a story of U.S. deception and pressure on its partners. However, it is also evidence of their, the partners', short-sightedness, their desire to display solidarity with the Pentagon and NATO, at the cost of the interests of their own countries and all of Europe.

Sufficient time has passed since the missile decision was adopted. What seemed to be the truth for some people, has proved to be falsehood. What was considered a convincing argument has come to look like misinformation.

[Pravdin] Lately, and this was indisputably connected with the presidential election, Washington has repeatedly declared its love of peace, and said that the United States supports working out mutually acceptable decisions. What is the state of affairs?

[Cheporov] Indeed, now that the situation on the European Continent and worldwide has seriously deteriorated, they are not sparing the peace-making rhetoric in Washington.

Meanwhile, officials in the United States sometimes state that they have put forward some new ideas or other in order to get talks moving, and sometimes admit that there have been no changes at all in the United States's stand on the issue of nuclear weapons in Europe. In fact, Washington is putting forward an ultimatum, insisting that discussion should continue on the basis of the very same U.S. guidelines [ustanovka] which they deliberately used to bring the talks to a dead end and wreck them. Surely it is obvious that if the United States really aspired to positive, constructive results from the missile dialogue, they would remove the blockage [zaval] of Pershings and cruise missiles in its path. So far, however, the Americans have not done so, and in order to disorientate the public, Washington is beginning to drop hints that Moscow is ready to close its eyes to the obstacles created by the U.S. side, and be led by the nose. Of course, this is the purest deception.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries insist on an end to the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Efforts to achieve military superiority are futile, at the same time dangerous, and of course, cannot fail to complicate our relations. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's address to the American reader stresses this. Conversely, when both sides have manifested readiness to adhere to the principle of equality and equal security, and have arrived at mutually acceptable accords on that basis, including ones on arms limitation, the atmosphere in relations between our countries has changed as well. It has changed for the better. There is no prospect except living side by side; since that is so, it is better to live not in an atmosphere of enmity and fear, but in peace, like human beings, observing definite norms in our relations.

Vienna Negotiations Viewed

[Pravdin] Our regular listener Nikolay Ivanovich Smirnov, from Saratov, asks for an explanation of the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, and asks why these negotiations have so far yielded no result. My colleague Igor Charikov, the commentator, replies to this question.

[Charikov] On 30 October, 1973, the state flags of 19 states were hoisted above the entrance to the Redoubt Hall of the ancient Vienna Hofburg Palace. On that day, the negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe began.

The 34th round of the dialogue in the Hofburg Palace is presently drawing to a close. One often hears: What have the Vienna negotiations achieved over all this time? Is it worth continuing them if they are so fruitless" I think the answer is simple: The Vienna negotiations are an important channel of dialogue between East and West.

Nicaragua Harbor Mining Scored

[Pravdin] Nikolay Karpovich Kuznetsov from Lida, Grodno Oblast, asks: Has any compensation been paid to the Soviet sailors of the tanker Lugansk, which was damaged by a mine exploding in the Nicaraguan port Corinto?

No, no compensation has been made by those guilty for the explosion either to our country or to the wounded sailors. The fact of the matter is that the Soviet ship struck a mine laid with the help of specialists from the United States's Central Intelligence Agency, and although this fact was established for certain, the U.S. espionage agency and Government altogether repudiate any involvement in the crime. As is known, the International Court of The Hague examined the Nicaraguan Government's complaint concerning the mining of its ports, and affirmed the United States's guilt in the matter.

However, the decisions of the international organ have no legal force, and in this case, they merely express the world public's moral condemnation of the U.S. Administration's provocative actions against the sovereign Republic of Nicaragua.

BOVIN DELIBERATES ON THIRD WORLD PROBLEMS

PM151419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin: "The Hard Road of Freedom"]

[Text] The collapse of the colonial empires and the disintegration of the imperialist system of domination of the rest of the world by a few "civilized" powers are among the supreme events of our era. As other worldwide social shifts that have determined the shape of the 20th century, the collapse of colonialism has deep roots, going back to October 1917 in Petrograd. It was those legendary days that marked the start of the road of freedom for oppressed peoples who had been forcibly deprived of their own destiny and their own history.

Now, all this is in the past. Now, more than 100 states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are speaking in their own voices and speaking increasingly loudly. They are very diverse, these states, in terms of area and population, the direction of social changes, and their historical and cultural traditions. However, there is a set of criteria, a common factor that allows us, notwithstanding all conceivable reservations, to use one term to describe all the states. When we say "developing countries," "liberated states," or "the Third World" everyone, by and large, knows what we are talking about.

These countries, those that have taken the capitalist path and those that have chosen a socialist orientation, are distinguished by a low (sometimes in relative terms, often in absolute terms) level of economic development; a special, dependent position in the world capitalist economic system; and multiple, varied, and "fluid" economic and political structures. They are united by their common involvement in the struggle for the democratization of international economic relations and by the policy of nonalignment that most of them pursue. They are brought together by anti-imperialist sentiments that are characteristic, albeit to a varying extent, of practically all developing countries.

The years of independent development have been marked by a number of positive results. For example, between 1950 and 1980 the liberated states' share of the gross domestic product of the nonsocialist part of the world rose from 14.5 to 18.5 percent. One can also speak of certain advances, primarily in the countries of socialist orientation, in the sphere of public health and the standard of the masses' education and culture. The role and position of the former colonies and semicolonies in the world arena have fundamentally changed. With the constant support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries they have emerged as active entities and performers in the worldwide historical process. For the first time, world history has become genuinely universal and international relations have become comprehensive.

All this is true. The positive changes are indisputable. However, there is no question that immense, colossal difficulties have arisen on the path leading to real freedom. It remains a fact -- and at this point I want to quote academician Ye. M. Primakov's idea -- that the liberated countries have not yet secured their proper place in the world economy, world politics, or international relations. There are no centers of empire and colonies any more. However, there is still the "center" and there is still the "periphery," tangled up in a dense web of dependence on the "center."

The impressive growth indicators of a small group of oil-producing countries or countries with a developed manufacturing industry export sector merely emphasize the economic stagnation of most "Third World" states. In the last decade the difference between per capita income in the "center" and that on the "periphery" has increased by approximately 150 percent. The trend continues. It is estimated that by the year 2000 the gross per capita domestic product in the developed countries will be 13 times that of the developing countries.

Obviously, economic progress is impossible today if you are not involved in the scientific and technical revolution. What is the situation in this respect? The developing countries, where approximately three-fourths of mankind live, account for only 4 percent of world expenditure on science and technology. There is another ratio, 140:1. This represents the volumes of scientific research and experimental design work per capita in the developed capitalist developing countries.

The food problem is becoming increasingly acute. Some 800 million people are permanently hungry. The situation is particularly difficult, catastrophic, in fact, in Africa.

The question of the causes naturally arises. There are many, a great many of them. The persistent inertia of the colonial or semicolonial past is a stifling and retarding factor. The old, customary forms of life for millions of people are disintegrating much more quickly than new, modern forms are being created and strengthened. Traditional agriculture is being destroyed. Gigantic cities are mushrooming, with vast, shifting populations reduced to poverty. The demographic balance has been sharply disrupted. There is a dearth of experienced cadres. The bureaucratic apparatus is corrupt. Adventurists, convicts, and degenerates keep appearing. Apart from a thirst for power, they have only one passion -- a thirst for riches. Coups and countercoups are aggravating the general instability, not to mention the "normal" errors and mistakes without which great, and not only great undertakings are impossible....

The road of freedom is hard, agonizingly hard, and to some extent, to some degree these difficulties are inevitable. For as historical experience shows, the transition from the old to the new, the raising of society to higher levels of civilization has never been unruffled and smooth or free from clashes, tribulations, and sometimes tragic setbacks. This statement does not by an means reveal the whole truth. The source of the many difficulties, conflicts, and chronic troubles causing upheavals in the "Third World" lies outside the region. It is the policy of the imperialist powers, above all the United States, the policy called neocolonialism.

The strategic aim of neocolonialism is to keep the developing countries in capitalism's orbit to keep them economically dependent and thus continue to be able to exploit them. This does not mean that imperialism wants economic stagnation in the "Third World." In present-day conditions, underdevelopment and narrow domestic markets inhibit monopoly capitalism's expansion. Therefore, the imperialist powers are contributing to some extent to the development of productive forces in the liberated states. However, it is a monstrous, one-sided, unbalanced development conforming not to the people's interests but to the interests of their former masters and the interests of the local bourgeois-bureaucratic bosses.

Transnational corporations, which control more than 90 percent of all private foreign investments in the world capitalist economy, play a special part in inhibiting socio-economic progress in the "Third World." What looks at first glance like aid, like a good deed, turns out, on further scrutiny, to be plunder, pure and simple. For every dollar invested in the developing countries, U.S. transnational corporations take out more than seven. The profit from the transnational corporations' control of foreign trade is just as big.

For example, transnational corporations control 95 percent of the trade in iron ore; as a result, the countries producing iron ore receive only 10 percent of its price. Transnational corporations control 85-90 percent of the coffee and cocoa trade; as a result, the countries that grow these crops receive no more than 15 percent of their price. A paradoxical situation occurs: The backward, developing countries are essentially financing economic growth in the developed capitalist countries.

The transnational corporations' activity is increasing rather than narrowing the gap between the "center" and the "periphery" of the world capitalist economy. The transnational corporations' activity contributes to the formation of a kind of neocolonialist division of labor that perpetuates the "Third World" countries' dependence. The massive increase in the developing countries' debts is also largely due to the transnational corporations' activity.

By the beginning of 1984, they owed $810 million. Annual interest payments and capital repayments alone reached $140 billion. These fantastic sums create headaches for creditors and debtors alike. The latter are pressing for an extension of repayment terms and new loans on more favorable terms. The creditors are opposed to this. The IMF, which expresses their interests, is demanding that the debtors change their economic policy (cut state expenditure, reduce wages, lift restrictions on private enterprise and so forth).

This is the point at which to talk about the United States. It is behind the IMF's actions and the activity of most of the transnational corporations. The people in Washington like to talk about their selflessness, about the aid the United States gives to the "Third World." They talk in terms of billions. Billions is right. However, these billions are very selfish indeed -- billions working for Washington. In March 1982 A. Haig, then U.S. secretary of state, told Congress: There was a time when aid to foreign countries was rejected as "naive idealism and misplaced philanthropy." Now, the aid program has been reoriented to the solution of "vitally important strategic tasks." Therefore, the vast majority of the aid will go to countries sharing U.S. stragegic interests. What U.S. stragegic interests comprise was explained to Congress by current U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. We cannot, he said, confine ourselves to bases in Europe and America. "We need the assistance of 'Third World' countries in order to have the authority to overfly them, refuel, and the right to set up bases on their territory." Otherwise, G. Shultz concluded, we will be unable to use the Rapid Deployment Force in the field.

In April, the Baltimore SUN reported that the U.S. National Security Council had elaborated Directive 124, signed by the President on 1 April. Basically it demanded renunciation of support for Cuba, Nicaragua, and Salvadoran revolutionaries in exchange for continued U.S. financial aid. That is selflessness for you. In line with the principle that he who pays the piper calls the tune.

There is no mercy for those who are not compliant, who do not dance to Washington's tune. Hence the overtly hostile attitude toward India and its independent, peace-loving policy. Recently, in Delhi a booklet by Professor Vinod Bhasin was published entitled "Reagan's Undeclared War Against the Third World." The author had brought together an impressive collection of pronouncements by U.S. politicians. Listen, for example, to Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative at the United Nations. India, she believes, is a "paper tiger." Separatist movements have reached the level where "there is a real danger of the balkanization of India, which would undermine its influence in the Third World and other regions." Mrs Kirkpatrick does not conceal her position. The United States is observing the "erosion of the Nehru-Gandhi traditions, irrespective of the forms the erosion takes, with a certain satisfaction." A very eloquent admission....

The arms race, stimulated by irresponsible U.S. policy, is having a disastrous effect on the situation in the "Third World." Of the $14.5 billion allocated in 1984 for "aid" to developing countries, considerably more than half is for military purposes. An arms buildup in one country prompts reaction in another. Thus begins the exhausting pursuit of security mirages to the detriment of urgent development needs. Whereas, for example, in the seventies the "Third World" countries spent $9 billion on patents and licenses, they spent $60 billion on military preparations. I think the gap will grow even bigger in the eighties.

There is only one conclusion. As long as neocolonialist relationships continue to dominate, any step toward progress, genuine independence, and freedom will be very expensive in terms of suffering, hunger, blood, and tears. However, economic decolonialization in conditions of global confrontation, exacerbation of conflict situations, and increasing international tension is scarcely possible. Therefore, the paramount task, whose solution is vital for the developed countries, is to surmount the crisis of detente and establish a stable climate of international cooperation. This is the aim of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, a policy that accords with the fundamental interests of the developing countries and all mankind.

ZAGLADIN DISCUSSES SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

AU161652 East Berlin HORIZONT in German 11/1984 pp 3-4

[Article by Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee member: "A Policy of Peaceful, Positive Aims"]

[Text] The 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is being celebrated in conditions of a complicated, tense international situation. The question of war or peace is being discussed everywhere. Therefore, it is only appropriate to take into account that the Red October has triumphed under the banner of peace, that the striving for peace among the peoples has been and remains the dominant factor of Soviet foreign policy.

The fundamental document of Soviet foreign policy is Lenin's decree on peace. This was the first legislative act of Soviet power set by the Second Soviet Congress on 26 October (8 November) 1917 in accordance with a report by V.I. Lenin. The ideas of this decree are legally reflected in the constitution of the USSR. They determine the characteristic features of the foreign political activity of the Soviet Union.

What features are they? First, there is the Soviet policy of consistent love for peace that reflects the humanistic nature of the socialist order. Second, it is its deeply rooted internationalism that results from the very nature of the workers class that is the main power, the leading force of the socialist society. Third, it is the consistent democratic character of the Soviet policy that openly, unambiguously, and clearly proclaims its aims, and turns with its initiatives both to the governments and peoples.

Two Basic Ideas of Lenin

However, the Lenin decree on peace marks not only the basic features but also the most important directions and methods of the foreign political activity of the Soviet state. In this connection two great fundamental ideas of this decree should be particularly stressed.

The first is that the republic of the soviets is firmly oriented toward a just, democratic peace and is always ready to conclude any fair agreement to bring about peace. The decree is for negotiations and taking into account of the views of its possible partners, if they are, of course, honest, constructive negotiations.

The second idea of the Lenin decree is that the Soviet republic resolutely rejects an unjust peace. It categorically rejects a policy of taking foreign areas, forceful incorporation, and suppression of foreign peoples, a policy of imperialist policy of force and aggression.

This policy of peace is both readiness to take resolute steps for it, a flexible line toward just negotiations, and mutually acceptable agreements, and the resolute condemnation of the imperialist policy of force against the peoples and a consistent fight against it. These two fundamental methodological principles have formed the basis of USSR foreign policy for 67 years. They form its basis today.

"The Lenin peace policy, whose basic features were determined in the present historical phase by the resolutions of the last party congresses of the CPSU, is in line with the Soviet people's very own interests and also basically those of the other peoples of the world. We resolutely declare: We will not deviate a single step from this policy," Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stated at the extraordinary plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in February 1984.

It is well known that consistent consideration of actual conditions is a precondition for political work in general, and of course also foreign political work. In our days, Soviet foreign policy is active in a specific world situation, which, of course, it takes into account. By taking this into account, it is implementing the principles of the Lenin decree on peace. It is well known what this situation is. It is the confrontation that developed as a result of the steps of the aggressive circles of imperialism, above, all, the United States. It is a situation in which the danger of war has been enormously aggravated, and the socialist policy is committed to doing everything to prevent it. At the same time, it is also a situation in which the forces that are in a position to fight a war and hold off the aggressor have strengthened significantly. It is a situation of an increased awareness of the masses, and the comprehensive development of the antiwar war movement. Especially in this situation it is particularly topical and necessary to link both aspects of the Leninist approach to the peace struggle in a dialectic way. Actually, it is clear that the brining about of a change from confrontation to a normal development of relations among states is extraordinarily urgent. What speaks against this? What blocks the way to a new detente? The aggressive circles of imperialism.

Without struggling against them, without stopping their unswerving striving for strength, the arms race, and war preparations, it is not possible to bring about the desired change for the better. Firmness and loyalty to principles are an indispensible prerequisite for success in this question.

An Artificial Contradiction

Occasionally, Western commentators of our foreign policy (among them also some from liberal, democratic, and even progressive circles) who refer to the two mentioned methodological principles of our policy discover, as they call it, a certain contradiction between them. They ask, how can a hard struggle against imperialism and its policy be brought into agreement with a flexible line directed at a peaceful settlement of disputed questions? Does not an energetic rebuff for imperialism preclude the search for solutions through the means of negotiations?

Sometimes the question is phrased differently: Of course a rebuff is necessary, but does the Soviet Union not demonstrate too much unyieldingness? Should it not make certain concessions? Should it not renounce negotiations that could "irritate" imperialism?

Such ideas, on the one hand, bring firmness and flexibility into opposition with each other. However, this is wrong. In the struggle against the policy of aggression, it is precisely firmness that is necessary. Only a resolute rebuff for such a policy makes it possible to force its initiators to withdraw. This by no means excludes flexibility in looking for mutually acceptable solutions that would result in stopping the confrontation and the arms race, and in bringing about normal relations between states. On the other hand, the mentioned question tacitly implies that socialism's flexibility must consist in concessions of a principal nature, in unilateral steps that in fact meet the wishes of the aggressive forces.

We have repeatedly heard proposals from various people and circles in the West, who are often honestly working for peace, to unilaterally reduce the missile and nuclear power of the socialist countries. But such a concession would have nothing to do with flexibility. It would, and there are quite a few examples of this in history, only encourage the aggressive forces by giving them unilateral advantages. Can peace be strengthened by encouraging the forces that want to undermine it?

Let us imagine that socialism listened to the proposals of the West and stopped the aid to the peoples that have risen to struggle for their social and national liberation. That would be a serious concession in fundamental questions, a gross turning away of socialism from its fundamental ideas. Would peace thus become more stable? On the contrary, the appetite of those who want to enslave other peoples would become greater; they would come to believe that they could do this without punishment, and they would be encouraged to even greater unbridled despotism to suppress the liberation movements.

Another example: Let us assume that the socialist countries suddenly decided to ignore the revanchist forces in the FRG and the indulgence of the FRG authorities. Would that strengthen peace? On the contrary, that would encourage those forces who want to eliminate the GDR and separate other socialist countries, who dream of changing the results of World War II.

Give him an inch and he will take a mile, a proverb states. If you make some fundamental concession to an advocate of the policy of strength, he will not be satisfied with that; the world would draw even closer to that dangerous threshold at which a catastrophe can no longer be prevented.

If things, however, are like this, what can comprise the flexibility of the socialist policy? Socialism has demonstrated and is demonstrating flexibility in its foreign policy in the search for solutions aimed at ending the arms race, but it is based on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides and not on giving any unilateral advantages to anyone.

Many Positive Proposals

Examples of such a flexibility are the many proposals submitted by the USSR and other socialist countries concerning a vast complex of problems, beginning with the working out of principles governing relations between the nuclear powers, which would make impossible a course of preparing for war, the nuclear arms race, the militarization of space; proposals up to a ban of chemical weapons and so forth. To date, the West has not been ready, however, to take up our proposals. Conflicts are underway and an increasing number of politically active forces are concluding that these proposals are reasonable and must not be left unheeded.

Another example of the flexibility of socialism is the consistent consideration of views and concepts expressed by other countries and political forces which actually pursue the objective of halting the arms drive.

Thus, at the time of the Geneva negotiations, the Soviet Union heeded the wishes of West European countries for a reduction of the number of Soviet intermediate-range missiles to the level at the end of the seventies. With respect to this problem, in our striving for an agreement we have even gone beyond the framework we proposed. We have also taken into consideration other concepts of West European countries, for example, the idea that the missiles withdrawn from Europe should not be transferred to other regions, but should be scrapped. At one time, we were told that the deployment of new U.S. missiles would not be necessary if the USSR were to accept these proposals (naturally concurrent with a reduction of the forward-based U.S. forces). The missiles nevertheless appeared even though the USSR took into consideration the West Europeans' proposals. They appeared because the United States from the very beginning has pursued the objective of stationing them at any cost (something that General Rogers reaffirmed recently in an interview with STERN). They also appeared because the West Europeans, particularly the FRG, abandoned positions that they had taken up earlier.

Naturally, the position of the West, which is anything but constructive, cannot prompt the Soviet Union and its allies to abandon the quest for roads to mutually acceptable agreements. However, we do draw lessons from past events. One of these is the need in the future also, to combine flexibility with firmness vis-a-vis the machinations of aggressive quarters, and with vigilance regarding their maneuvers. Another lesson is the requirement to take into account the inconsistency of some of our West European partners who sometimes -- yielding to pressure from Washington -- reject solutions that are obviously advantageous for them, and are letting chances slip by for a reduction of the military forces facing each other on the continent. Hence the firmness of socialist foreign policy does not exclude its flexibility, and even presupposes it in the quest for solutions for the benefit of peace. However, this flexibility does not at all imply (as pseudoradical elements in the West sometimes maintain) a renunciation of the struggle against the aggressive plans and intentions of imperialist policy. Any agreement or treaty that is advantageous to peace and the peoples' interests is also an act in this struggle.

Let us recall the treaties and agreements between the USSR and the United States on problems of disarmament in the seventies. Yes, these were treaties and agreements on the basis of mutual compromises, but did they not lead to curbing the arms race in a certain respect? Did this not imply that the most aggressive forces in the West were halted, contained to a certain extent? Undoubtedly precisely these treaties and agreements in the second half of the seventies (and even now) constituted one of the main targets for the attacks of the militarist forces in the United States. Let us take the treaties which regulated the relations between the the FRG and its East European neighbors and confirmed the borders existing in Europe. Are these not even today a powerful weapon in the struggle against aggressive and revanchist forces?

Here is another thing. Socialism and Soviet foreign policy display firmness and determination in the struggle against imperialism and its policy only as a reaction to this policy and its effects. We do not need firmness for the sake of firmness itself; it is merely a necessary means to rebuff hostile actions from the West against peace and socialism.

As was mentioned before, the USSR's foreign policy takes into consideration the specifics of the present situation. To date, particularly that aspect that concerns the growth of tensions and of the danger of war was involved. However, we are also consistently watching another aspect -- the growth of the peace forces. Since Lenin's decree on peace, our policy has been based on the effort to unite under the banner of peace all those political and social forces that are truly in a position to fight aggression and the danger of war. This is an objective that we are pursuing even today.

The most important and decisive aspect concerning this item is the union of the socialist countries and the consolidation of the combat alliance with them. This is a prime orientation of our foreign policy.

We regard the unity of the fraternal countries, naturally including the unity with the fraternal GDR, as the mainstay of peace.

At the same time, however, we are also striving for cooperation with all peace-loving states, regardless of the region of the earth to which they belong and the views that they might uphold. In the interest of peace, the Soviet Union endorses the collective efforts of all states. Soviet policy watches with due attention and supports any truly honest effort for a just solution of existing problems on the basis of equality and equal security.

We do not pick some countries to counterpose against others. We do not strive to have someone clash with somebody else. The only criteria for our policy are the determination and readiness of one or another country to defend peace. We are convinced that each state, big or small, has the possibility to make its own contribution to this great cause.

Soviet foreign policy, whose content, as that of the GDR's policy, is being determined by the nature of our socialist social system, attaches priority to peaceful and positive goals. These are the prevention of war, the establishment of a system of international relations based on the principles of international law, as well as the peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation of states regardless of their social systems.

"The only decisive thing is the constructive, practical contribution to peace, to disarmament on the principle of equality and equal security," Erich Honecker stated in his speech on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. It is precisely this contribution that our countries are striving to make.

There is no alternative, particularly not in our nuclear age, to the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, which combines firmness vis-a-vis the forces of aggression with flexibility in the quest for mutually acceptable solutions. Such a principled policy is not only theoretically correct but also the only reliable, advantageous policy in practice. We are convinced that it is precisely this policy to which the future belongs.

SHALAYEV SPEAKS AT WFTU 18 OCTOBER SOFIA SESSION

WA151515 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by TRUD special correspondent B. Leonov and R. Urmantsev in Sofia, 13 October: "Defend Peace on Earth!: Special Session of the General Council of the WFTU on Problems of Peace and Disarmament" -- second paragraph begins Shalayev speech]

[Excerpts] A special session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions on Problems of Peace and Disarmament was held today in the capital of Bulgaria. The session was opened by WFTU Chairman Sandor Gaspar. The chief of the Soviet delegation, AUCCTU Chairman S. A. Shalayev spoke at the session.

The special session of the WFTU General Council is being conducted at a time when millions and millions of people on all continents are experiencing deep alarm as a result of the extremely aggravated international situation. The reason for the tension is obvious. It is the adventuristic, militaristic policy of the United States and its NATO allies. Attempting to implement their plans for the attainment of military superiority in the world behind the veil of the myth of the "Soviet threat," they are constantly intensifying the arms race. They do not want to make any pledges concerning arms limitation, pledges not to be the first to employ nuclear weapons, or not to employ force in international relations in general, S. A. Shalayev remarked.

It would be possible to enumerate endlessly the instances of crude "diktat" and terrorism, which are concealed by the deception and rhetoric that the White House allegedly adheres to the cause of peace, or rhetoric concerning the protection of human rights and other pre-election "peace-loving" demagoguery.

The Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community oppose the militaristic U.S. policy, which would be ruinous for all mankind. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries present an entire program of measures that make it possible to stop the arms race, remove the international tension, and stop the world from slipping toward a nuclear catastrophe. These proposals have been finding broader and broader support in the ranks of the worldwide workers and democratic movement, in the trade unions, and among the realistically-minded figures in the capitalist countries.

The trade unions have already accumulated a considerable amount of experience in actively participating in the struggle for peace. However, their antiwar activity on the international level continues to lag behind the current requirements. Proceeding from the present situation, I think that everyone would agree we are obliged to increase our efforts many times, S.A. Shalayev emphasized.

What paths do we see for more completely revealing and using the antiwar potential of the trade-union movement?

First of all, it is the even more consistent and decisive revelation of those who are truly guilty of the arms race -- the military-industrial complex of the United States and of imperialism, and the businessmen, who, in the race for superprofits, are ready to commit any crimes against peace and mankind.

The trade unions can make better use of their unique opportunity to reveal to every worker the lies being disseminated by the American Administration. These lies are to the effect that, after American missiles have been deployed in a number of West European countries, greater security will have been achieved in the world, and therefore any further antiwar movement would allegedly be senseless and have no prospects. The absurdity of those assertions should be made clear to everyone.

Therefore, the trade unions must demonstrate even more aggressiveness in supporting the actions of the workers in England, West Germany, and Italy that are aimed at removing the American nuclear missiles from the territory of those countries; the struggle being waged by the peoples of other West European countries against the deployment of U.S. military bases and nuclear weapons on their territory; the movement for the creation of nuclear-free zones and against the militarization of outer space; and all other actions of the workers and trade unions that are aimed against the forces of militarism.

There must be an even closer, more effective cooperation among the trade unions of the West and East, and the North and South, with regard to problems of the broadest revelation of the socioeconomic consequences of the arms race. The most important of these consist in the fact that the senseless expenditure of tremendous material resources for armaments bring millions of people unemployment, starvation, disease, poverty, illiteracy, and other social misfortunes. That was mentioned very clearly and convincingly by many of the participants in the 36th session of the WFTU General Council.

For these purposes, in addition to the work we are all currently carrying out, we must cooperate even more closely and effectively with the International (Dublin) Trade-Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament. Its great opportunities for organizing united actions with trade unions belonging to various countries have been demonstrated, in particular, by the recent conference in Cyprus. The trade unions must cooperate even more closely and effectively with the national and regional committees for the defense of peace and with all the other public organizations that are fighting for peace and against the threat of a new thermonuclear war. This is not the simple addition, but,

rather, the multiplication of the forces that are struggling for peace and social progress, S.A. Shalayev noted.

It is a very important to make complete use of those realistic prerequisities for joint action to be taken by the trade unions. These prerequisites are provided by the preparation for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the Japanese militarists, because four peaceful decades are the brightest testimony to the triumph of the peace-loving Leninist policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, and are the result of the united efforts of the peace-loving forces of the entire world.

From the experience of the postwar years, the broad masses of the people must conclude that it is necessary to oppose a world war before it begins, and necessary for all countries, nations, and trade unions to strive jointly to oppose it.

Soviet trade unions consider it important to develop a constructive dialogue and cooperation with the American trade unions with regard to questions of the struggle for peace and disarmament. There is good foundation for this. Suffice it to state that, according to data provided to recent public-opinion surveys, 96 percent of the American population are in favor of the peaceful settlement of all questions of dispute; more than 70 percent are in favor of freezing nuclear armaments. The truth consists in the fact that today is not the time to isolate oneself from joint actions for the defense of the peace by citing any philosophical, political, or other principles. There is no "golden mean" here. Not a single trade union can refuse to choose with whom they want to link the fate of their members: either with those preparing for war, or with those rejecting the adventuristic policy of imperialism and fighting for peaceful coexistence, disarmament, lasting peace on earth, and, therefore, for a rise in the workers' standard of living and general welfare.

We see our task as using our broad international ties and promoting a situation in which the trade unions, wherever they are located, draw the only correct conclusion from this alternative, and consolidate newer detachments of the workers' and trade union movement on an antiwar basis.

During these strained, alarming days we must demonstrate with even greater force our international trade union solidarity with the workers and nations that are waging the struggle against imperialistic "diktat" and the international terrorism organized by the United States, the struggle for freedom and independence, and for a country's right to self-determination of their path of national development. I want to assure you that the Soviet trade unions will always be true to their international duty, S.A. Shalayev emphasized.

The Soviet trade unions highly evaluate the tremendous contribution that has been constantly made to the defense of peace and proletarian solidarity by the World Federation of Trade Unions and all trade unions that are united into this class-oriented and very mass-scale international professional organization.

Since we are in Sofia, we would like to emphasize with special respect the considerable contribution that is being made to this cause by the fraternal Bulgarian trade unions; the 80th anniversary of their formation is currently being celebrated.

Then S.A. Shalayev remarked that the firm and consistent implementation of the jointly developed measures for increasing the antiwar activity and strengthening the solidarity is tremendously forceful. It is very important right now to think carefully about recommendations and collective measures for trade unions and international trade union organizations in connection with the major event of next year -- the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference, which laid the foundation for the policy of detente, disarmament, and the mutually advantageous peaceful coexistence of countries in the modern world with different social systems. One of the directions in the cooperation with the trade unions

of the West is, in our opinion, the joint support of the construction work of the Stockholm conference.

Soviet trade unions have always supported, and will continue to support, all the proposals and initiatives that are aimed at the intensification of the interaction among the world's trade unions in the struggle against the threat of thermonuclear war, S.A. Shalayev said in conclusion. As always, Soviet trade unions will do everything required to assure that a greater and greater number of workers throughout the world rise up under the slogans, "No to war!," "No to nuclear weapons!," "No to the arms race!," and "Let's defend peace on earth!"

CHERNENKO INTERVIEWED BY NBC'S MARVIN KALB

PM172057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

["K.U. Chernenko's Answers to Questions From M. Kalb, correspondent to the American Television Company NBC"]

[Text] Question: What do you believe should be the first order of business in Soviet-American relations, specifically, following the reelection of President Reagan?

Answer: The task is not to establish some sort of a formal scale of priorities, not to arrange a sequence of issues depending on particular events. Of course there are many problems in the world, but life itself, the development of the international situation in recent years have brought to the fore the kind of questions which, if not resolved through joint effort, may turn into a great calamity both for the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as for all mankind.

I have in mind the problem which, one may say, overshadows all others, that is: how to avert the threat of a nuclear war, to find ways to stop the arms race, and to bring about such a situation in the world whereby peoples would have no fear for tomorrow. In this endeavour no delay is admissible.

In some Western capitals a dangerous stereotyped fallacy is being put forward that the piling up of mountains of weapons can ensure someone's security. It did not stand to reason in the past, and in a nuclear age it has become totally untenable and absurd.

All of us live on the same planet or, as they say, in one common home. One must take care that there should be the least possible amount of explosives in our home.

It is this -- the limitation and reduction of arms, and above all nuclear arms, prevention of the spread of the arms race into areas that have so far been free of that race -- that the USSR and the U.S. should reach agreement on in the first place.

For our part we are prepared to work, and to work vigorously, toward that end. Moreover, we have proposed practical, I emphasize, practical ways to achieve this objective. I already mentioned some of them in my recent interview with THE WASHINGTON POST, namely, concluding an agreement on the prevention of militarisation of outer space, a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear weapons, and completing the work on an agreement providing for a complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests.

The list of possible steps aimed at strengthening stability and security can, certainly, be made longer. I mentioned the urgent and, in our view, objectively most easily solvable issues.

If the statements being made lately in Washington regarding the desire to seek solutions to problems of arms limitation do not remain just words, we could, at last, start moving toward more normal relations between our two countries and toward a more secure world. To put it briefly, what is required is that the U.S. join us in the search for practical solutions to concrete problems.

Q.: Would you agree to meet with President Reagan for a discussion of Soviet-American relations within 6 months following the start of his second term on January 20, 1985?

A: I have already had occasion to express quite definitely the opinion that personal contacts between leaders of states are important. In fact, it is confirmed by the experience of Soviet-American relations. A summit meeting is capable of providing a powerful impetus for the constructive development of mutual relations if such a meeting can result in achieving major, clearly defined goals.

Can it be said that the necessary conditions have now taken shape so that a Soviet-American summit meeting might yield the expected results? Frankly, I do not think so. When there is confidence that a summit meeting could yield success and positive results, then it will not be difficult to set a date for holding such a metting.

Q: Do you believe that detente, as it was praticed during the 1970's, can ever return to Soviet-American relations as a guiding framework? Or, is a new framework necessary; and, if so, what might it be?

A: I would put it this way. It was precisely in the 1970's that it became possible, through the joint effort of our two countries, to achieve for the first time a major breakthrough on the way to solving what prior to then had seemed an impossible [nevipolnimiy] task: limiting and reducing nuclear arms. It was at that time that the U.S. and the USSR also interacted fairly well in solving certain international problems. All this taken together had a most positive effect on the world situation as a whole.

Quite a bit was done also in the area of Soviet-American bilateral relations as such, to the benefit of both sides. As a result there was a considerable increase in the degree of mutual trust.

What was it that made it possible to take those steps, steps that largely made the relaxation of international tensions possible -- a characteristic feature of the 1970's? The main thing was the realization that the arms race could not ensure security for either side and, also, both sides were actually willing to build relations on the basis of equality with due consideration for the legitimate interests of each other and without prejudice to the interests of third countries.

We are convinced that there can be no other rational basis for relations between the USSR and the U.S. if one is to look not to confrontation but to peaceful coexistence. If both sides proceed consistently on this basis, and the Soviet Union does precisely that, then a constructive development of Soviet-American relations will be ensured. These relation must become an important positive factor in the world situation. I say this while bearing in mind the special responsibility of our countries for the preservation of peace.

That kind of relationship between our countries would open, among other things, broad potential for cooperation between the USSR and the U.S. in solving global problems of concern to all mankind, such as, for example, the famine relief effort in some areas of the world and protection of the environment.

Public Response Noted

LD181602 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1345 GMT 18 Nov 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Excerpt] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's replies to questions from a correspondent of the American television company NBC have elicited great interest among the world public. NBC reports the Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's replies to questions from a correspondent of the television company have been received with interest by official Washington circles and that they intend to closely study his observations. In an interview with the same television company, Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, advocated a switch to the process of diplomatic talks on specific problems.

SHISHKIN ASSESSES REASONS BEHIND REAGAN REELECTION

PM151620 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 46 (Signed to Press 9 Nov 84) pp 12-13

[Gennadiy Shishkin dispatch, specially written for ZA RUBEZHOM: "United States: Money, Advertising, and Demagoguery Determined the Outcome of the Presidential Election"]

[Excerpts] New York -- R. Reagan emerged victorious from the 6 November presidential elections in the United States and will remain in the White House for another 4 years. Some 59 percent of voters taking part in the elections voted for him. He scored this success thanks to the skillful exploitation of several factors: First, the vast sums of money that the Republican Party, which enjoys the support of big business and primarily the largest military-industrial monopolies, was able to invest in its candidate's election advertising campaign; second, the unrestrained demagoguery of the White House incumbent, who shamelessly claimed credit for the economy's upswing although the present leveling of industrial production after the recession is the result of the cyclical nature of development; third, the peace-loving rhetoric used by the administration's head to assure the voters of his desire to talk and normalize relations with the Soviet Union; and fourth, the clever manipulation of intensively inflamed chauvinist feelings and propaganda of the "peace through strength" policy. A major role was certainly played by the mass news media, primarily television, which, in their overwhelming majority, depicted Reagan as a strong, decisive, and experienced President and his rival as weak, indecisive, and burdened with the heritage of the unpopular Carter administration. Democratic Party candidate W. Mondale failed to put forward a convincing alternative to the militarist course and, although he did condemn the present policy, he did not offer an attractive program in the sphere of domestic and social policy.

A great influence on the election campaign was exerted by the campaign to inflame war hysteria and imperial chauvinism that has been conducted by Washington for the last 3 years and has substantially changed the political climate in the country. The great-power slogans like "America first," tirelessly repeated by the mass news media, were bound to influence the population. The Los Angeles Summer Olympics were widely exploited to whip up nationalism.

The Republican election campaign strategists did everything possible to avoid a business-like discussion with the Democrats on the substance of problems facing the United States. They deliberately lowered the tone of political dialogue and therefore strove in every possible way to focus attention on the issue of the "national leader." Resorting to television's assistance and applying his professional acting skills, Reagan managed to create among ordinary Americans the image of a "strong and decisive President" who, judging by the extent of voters' response, presented a more attractive figure than the indecisive "liberal" Mondale.

The White House deliberately and by no means unsuccessfully stepped up chauvinist passions and, consequently, even Reagan's scandalous utterances about "outlawing Russia" and "bombing beginning in 5 minutes" did not damage him too much in the eyes of the population. Public opinion polls conducted on the eve of the election showed that Reagan was 17-18 points ahead of Mondale.

In many observers' opinion, the weakest and most vulnerable aspect of Reagan's election campaign was the absence of any weighty achievements at all in the foreign policy sphere and the complete deadlock in virtually all talks with the USSR. For a long time Reagan frightened everyone with the imaginary "Soviet threat," but managed only to scare the West Europeans and most Americans to death at the greater danger of a nuclear catastrophe. Instead of the promised "capitulation by the Soviet Union" under the threat of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles deployed by the Pentagon in a number of West European countries, the United States got Soviet countermeasures.

As a result, as Mondale correctly remarked, "now there are 2,000 more nuclear warheads targeted on us (in other words on the United States -- G.Sh.) than when Reagan took office in 1981, and this certainly does not strengthen our position.

Even many American clergymen resolutely condemned Reagan's repeated statements about his belief in Armageddon, where, according to biblical prophecy, the final battle between the forces of good and evil will inevitably take place. Two weeks before the elections, more than 100 Catholic bishops and religious leaders of the Protestent, Evangelical, and other churches published a special declaration calling on the White House incumbent to "condemn the increasingly popular theory that the Bible foretells a nuclear war with the Soviet Union as a prelude to the day of judgment." "If this concept," they stressed, "is taken to its logical conclusion, arms limitation talks would become pointless because then a conflict with the Soviet Union would appear inevitable."

Under these circumstances, THE NEW YORK TIMES was fully justified in drawing the conclusion that "the most important reason for not reelecting Reagan is the fact that his diplomacy has been, for the most part, not only ineffective but also threatening. The President," the newspaper stressed, "not only failed to halt the arms race but actually took it to a higher level, and he has no effective strategy for establishing control over it."

In an Atmosphere of Chauvinism and Hysteria

It might seem that, had the Democrats, in view of all this, taken a more resolute stance on questions of war and peace, the problems of limiting and reducing arms, and the normalization of Soviet-American relations, they would have been assured of victory. This did not happen, however. The atmosphere of chauvinism and fear whipped up in the United States had a negative effect on their election strategy and tactics and in essence seriously paralyzed them. No wonder that in this connection observers remarked on the "sluggishness" of the Democrats' campaign and on the unconvincing and half-hearted nature of the alternatives they proposed in domestic and foreign policy.

A realistic comparison of the two parties' election platforms shows that the difference between them, espcially regarding foreign policy issues, is a matter of nuance and emphasis rather than substance. While urging resumption of the dialogue with the Soviet Union and offering to cancel some of the most expensive military programs, Mondale constantly spoke out against the adoption by the United States of a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and in favor of building up the military potential, although on a more moderate scale, and continuing the deployment of first strike missiles in Europe. During the entire election campaign, Mondale, and the Democrats as a whole, took an anti-Soviet stance regarding human rights problems and the so-called Afghan and Polish questions and fully supported Israel's expansionist position.

All this emerged distinctly and vividly during the final Reagan-Mondale debate held in Kansas City on 21 October and widely carried by television networks throughout the country. Taking into account the fact that more than two-thirds of Americans advocate a freeze on nuclear arms and are seriously concerned with the increased threat of war, Reagan did not stint on pseudopeace-loving rhetoric about "U.S. readiness for dialogue" against the background of the demagogic shifting onto the USSR of "responsibility for the deadlock in the arms limitation talks." "I admit," the President asserted, "that in this world the two great powers must live together with one another and, of course, it is in our common interest to avoid conflict and attempt to safeguard peace and eliminate nuclear weapons. I think that we may achieve a rather better relationship."

All this was, of course, accompanied by grating calls for continuing America's buildup of military muscle, which supposedly is the only means of ensuring "peace through strength." The Soviet Union, Reagan claimed, "is engaged in the most gigantic buildup of military might in human history while we have tried to follow a policy of unilateral disarmament."

The best response that Mondale could find to these demagogical capers, whose real nature is obvious to any thinking person, was to declare: "Mr President, I agree that you are devoted to the cause of peace, but I would also like you to agree that I am devoted to the idea of strong national defense. I have proposed a budget that would increase our national might and is in real terms twice that of the Soviet Union."

Big Business Was Satisfied

Yes, millions of alarmed Americans found it strange, to say the least, to hear Mondale's loyal declaration that he had no doubts about the President's devotion to "the cause of peace." This was actually said on the eve of the election about the head of an administration that is stepping up military preparations, continues to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, and deliberately deadlocked and torpedoed the talks on nuclear weapons limitation. That administration's secretary of state, Shultz, was hardly guided by the interests of peace when, speaking in New York on 25 October, he urged that armed force be used against national liberation movements, naturally labeled as terrorism. "Our country," he boasted, "has an armed contingent ready for combat, starting with small units capable of acting with virtual impunity and ending with the entire military might of our conventional armed forces." "Furthermore," he remarked with the cynicism typical of spokesmen from Reagan's entourage: "before all this happens, the public must understand that this involves the danger of loss of life both among our combat units and among innocent persons."

Something that was of decisive significance for the outcome of the election was the question of which way the approximately one-third of the voters would go who, until the very last moment, had not clearly decided their positions. Their mood was largely determined by the state of affairs in the international arena and by their impression of the role played by Reagan and his administration against that background. This year the Democrats could have used against Reagan much more effectively than they did the foreign policy problems which, in contrast with previous elections, were one of the central issues in the election campaign. All the public opinion polls invariably showed and continue to show substantial opposition to the aggressive and adventurist course followed by the Reagan administration in three main directions.

First there is the depressing state of Soviet-American relations, and this is completely natural. After all, it is a matter of the relations between the most powerful socialist state and the largest power of modern capitalism, between countries that account for almost one-half of the world's industrial output and control a large part of the nuclear missile potential. Hence, in the minds of the overwhelming majority of Americans, Reagan's course of confrontation with the USSR is directly linked with the threat of war. This is the first time since the aggression in Vietnam that this problem has pushed domestic policy issues into second place. At present, about 70 percent of those polled speak of the need to prevent a nuclear catastrophe as the paramount task facing the United States.

Second, many voters saw as the weak point of the Reagan administration's foreign policy activity its inability to resolve a number of crisis situations in various parts of the world. In particular, officials from the President's entourage, in the administration and outside it, were very much afraid that the outcome of his election campaign would be adversely affected by the failure of U.S. policy in the Near East, where the Reagan administration played an active role in the military solution of the problem. According to Gallup polls, 6 out of 10 Americans polled expressed a negative opinion of Reagan's actions regarding Lebanon.

Third, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the "aggressive chauvinist policy toward Central American countries" proved to be a burden for the Reagan administration in the foreign policy sphere. Military pressure on Nicaragua, aid to the mercenary junta in El Salvador, and sending 5,000 U.S. soldiers to Honduras are not supported by the broad public, which fears that the aggressive U.S. Latin American strategy is being driven further and further into a blind alley.

Nevertheless, Reagan, making quite skillful use of television and of his own modest but nevertheless professional acting abilities, switched to "peace-loving" rhetoric in good time, a year before the election, and managed to create among a considerable number of voters the image of not only a "firm leader" but also a "man of peace."

As for Mondale, it has already been shown that he, because of the halfheartedness and vagueness of his stance on the fundamental issues of war and peace, on the one hand failed to effectively expose Reagan's bogus love of peace, while on the other hand, as a result of his obsession to prove that he is also a "strong leader," he blurred the difference in approach toward world problems which, in the view of some voters, did exist between the two presidential candidates.

Even Karl Marx, analyzing the essence of the so-called two-party system in the United States, under which the two largest bourgeois parties -- the Republicans and the Democrats -- periodically replace one another in power, thus ensuring the interests of the dominant imperialist class, pointed out that this system, by creating the impression of "democracy" and "electoral struggle," enables the bourgeoisie to perpetuate its domination, releasing power from the one hand only to take it with the other.

This time the American ruling class did not even have to resort to this proven trick. Power in the United States remains, as before, in the hands of an extremely reactionary and bellicose group that has already seriously aggravated and poisoned the international situation. But, having achieved this, the Washington administration has created for itself quite a few difficult problems connected with the crisis of U.S. capitalism and complicated by "Reaganomics." They will undoubtedly place a heavy burden on the next administration's shoulders. It will also inevitably clash with the growing antiwar movement and the will of the peoples to uphold and strengthen peace.

SHULTZ REMARKS AT OAS SESSION IN BRAZIL VIEWED

LD171004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has spoken at a press conference in the capital of Brazil. He is there as the head of the U.S. delegation at the OAS session. Shultz made an analogy between the present situation around Nicaragua and the occupation of Grenada in October of last year. We could act similarly again, the U.S. secretary of state warned.

Yes, evidently, this is how Washington would like to also act with Nicaragua, Aleksandr Baryshev, political observer of the political weekly NOVOYE VREMYA notes. After all, the White House will have no difficulty in obtaining from its puppets in El Salvador and Honduras, at any opportune moment, an urgent request for assistance as was the case with Grenada. There the United States used the so-called Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. In Central America, they used its prototype, the Central American Defense Council, which after a long period of inactivity is taking shape again. In Nicaragua, just as in Grenada, the American intervention can be covered up with the banners of satellites.

In order to organize a false cry for help, quite a few variants have already been worked out. One of them is a provocation involving a staged attack on Honduras by Somozist mercenaries dressed up by the CIA in the uniforms of fighters of the Sandinist People's Army.

Birch, a representative of the Pentagon, has just stated: We will give any possible aid to Honduras and El Salvador in case of an attack on Nicaragua. The Pentagon, as is known, has already deployed its combat positions on Honduras territory.

Statements such as those made by Birch and Shultz once more confirm that the fabrication about deliveries to Nicaragua of large batches of weapons pursue the aim of covering up the unprecedented buildup of the U.S. miliary presence on Central America, and create a pretext for widening armed intervention in this region.

PENTAGON USING SPACE SHUTTLE MORE ACTIVELY

LD170052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] The American space shuttle Discovery with five cosmonauts on board landed at Cape Canaveral in the State of Florida. During this 14th flight under the "space shuttle" [English used] program, which lasted 8 days, a leased satellite was placed into orbit. It will be leased to the U.S. Navy for 7 years and is intended for communications between command naval bases, ships, and naval aircraft. The Pentagon is ever more actively laying its hands on the launchings of space shuttles. Thus, according to the testimony of the UPI news agency, during the next flight under the "space shuttle" program there will be a secret military cargo on board.

ANNIVERSARY OF U.S.-USSR DIPLOMATIC TIES NOTED

LD170850 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Excerpts] It's 51 years today since diplomatic relations were established between the Soviet Union and the United States. This is the subject of a commentary by our news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov.

That event on 16th November 1933, went down in history as a milestone in peaceful coexistence and international cooperation. It was a victory for realism and common sense.

In the process of establishing diplomatic relations in 1933, both countries formulated certain basic principles. They undertook to respect each other's sovereignty, not interfere in each other's internal matters, and to conduct affairs on the principles of equal rights, mutual respect, and mutual benefit. In other words, the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to adhere to the principles of peaceful coexistence. Subsequent events confirmed how tremendously viable and beneficial these principles are for Soviet-American cooperation and for international security.

In World War II the two countries were allies and fellow members of the anti-Hitler coalition and fought together against the aggressors. In the seventies they concluded quite a number of agreements on cooperation and their first agreements on nuclear arms control. This was a substantial contribution to reducing tensions and strengthening world peace. The years since then have likewise shown beyond all doubt that neither the interests of the Soviet and American people, nor international security, stand to gain from the policy of confrontation and a bid for military superiority on which the present American leaders have embarked. These interests and the cause of peace can be furthered only by a search for mutually acceptable agreements based on equality and equal security, on mutual respect and noninterference in each other's affairs.

The Soviet Union, just as in the past, is prepared to build its relations with the United States on that basis. This was reaffirmed only a few days ago by the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. There is no alternative, he said, to living together, and, this being so, it is better to live not in an atmosphere of enmity and fear but in peace as human beings, observing definite rules in our relations.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONGRATULATES CANADA'S MULRONEY

PM190951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney a telegram congratulating him and wishing him successes in connection with his appointment. The telegram expresses the hope that the stable relations of mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Canada in various spheres will be further developed for the benefit of both countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

In his telegram to N.A. Tikhonov, the Canadian prime minister expressed gratitude for the congratulations, declaring his devotion to the task of promoting peace and security and ensuring the stability of the international situation and assessing Canada's constructive relations with the USSR as an important contribution to this process. B. Mulroney's telegram also expresses the intention to encourage bilateral cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage and to promote the continuation of high-level political dialogue between the two countries.

SOVIET-CANADIAN POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD

LD171514 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Ottawa November 17 TASS -- Soviet-Canadian political consultations were held in Ottawa on November 14 through 16 in accordance with the Soviet-Canadian protocol on consultations. During the consultations the sides exchanged views in detail on a broad spectrum of problems related to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and other questions of limiting and ending the arms race.

The consultations passed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG RECEIVES CYRUS VANCE

LD171450 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] November 17 TASS -- Premier of the State Council of the PRC Zhao Ziyang received former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance staying here at the head of a delegation of American businessmen. The delegation took part in the meetings that were organized on the initiative of the Chinese side and were devoted to various aspects of foreign investments in the PRC. Delegations and representatives of companies of a number of other capitalist countries of Europe and of Japan took part in these meetings.

Speaking at a press conference here Cyrus Vance favourably commented on the reforms in the economic sphere that have been implemented in the PRC in the past few years, specifically about the "open-door" policy.

Touching upon the decision of the Chinese Government to create special economic zones, and to open coastal cities, a number of Chinese districts and Hainan Island to foreign investments, he pointed out that American companies are interested in studying new possibilities for capital inestments in the Chinese market. According to him, it is important for the U.S. side to learn about the forms and methods of taking profits out of China to the United States, about equal rights for U.S. and Chinese contributors, as well as questions of the hiring of Chinese manpower at enterprises based on Chinese-foreign and only foreign capital.

PRC DOCUMENT ON TOXIC ARMS BAN DEPOSITED

PM161655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deposited"]

[Text] The document on the accession of the PRC to the 10 April 1972 convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (biological) and Toxic Weapons and on Their Destruction was deposited with the USSR Government on 15 November.

VNA REPORTS CITED ON PRC BUILDUP, PROVOCATIONS

PM161324 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 p 3

[TASS report: "VNA Report"]

[Text] VNA reports that shelling of Vietnamese territory from the Chinese side of the border, particularly of a number of districts in Ha Tuyen Province, took place throughout October and the start of November. Espionage and subversion groups repeatedly infiltrated deep inside Vietnam. Armed Chinese ships invaded SRV territorial waters dozens of times.

VNA points out that the Chinese side continues to maintain large military contingents near the border and is building military installations and installing communications facilities. During October another (?six) Chinese divisions were deployed near the Vietnamese border.

JAPANESE DELEGATION CONTINUES USSR VISIT

Zagladin Speaks on Disarmament

LD162024 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- "the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. -- the two major nuclear powers -- bear vast responsibility for disarmament. But it is not the Soviet Union that has unleashed the arms race," Vadim Zagladin, deputy chairman of the U.S.S.R.'s parliamentary group and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech at a meeting with a delegation of Japanese politicians and trade unionists.

The Soviet Union, he recalled, has pressed for a total elimination of nuclear weapons since 1946. And this position of the U.S.S.R. has not changed. It was because it was compelled to do it that the Soviet Union developed nuclear weapons of its own and secured parity with the United States. It had to take into account the plans for a first nuclear strike, which the United States had had since World War II. But having secured parity, the Soviet Union has not sought superiority and will never seek it, Vadim Zagladin said.

Speaking about the problem of the militarization of outer space, he recalled that the U.S.S.R. has long announced a unilateral moratorium on weapon tests in outer space and not held any weapon tests in outer space. It has tabled at the United Nations a draft treaty to prevent the militarization of outer space.

Stressing that the Soviet Union is prepared for talks on disarmament, Vadim Zagladin recalled the concrete proposals made by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., in his interview with the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, namely that the nuclear powers should freeze all their nuclear arms quantitatively and qualitatively, pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and work out and sign an agreement on preventing the militarization of outer space. Vadim Zagladin pointed out that, while declaring readiness for talks, the U.S.A. is continuing to build up arms.

The U.S.S.R. is prepared to freeze nuclear weapons and solve the problems of preventing the militarization of outer space and imposing a general ban on nuclear weapons tests. "From the U.S. side we hear only words that they are ready for talks. But there is nothing behind these words. The U.S.A. is not prepared for talks."

Acting on instructions from leader of the Japanese delegation Ryosaku Sasaki, deputy of the lower house of the Japanese Parliament and chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Socialist Party, the Clean Government Party's deputy chairman, Yoshiyuki Asai summarized at the meeting "the address to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers on carrying out a total elimination of nuclear weapons and expediting disarmament" which the Japanese delegation brought to Moscow.

The document says that the people of Japan, the only country which has lived through atomic bombings, unanimously demand that all nuclear weapons be eliminated and disarmament expedited. The Japanese side set forth its views on questions of nuclear disarmament.

A useful dialogue took place also on a wide range of issues concerning Japanese-Soviet relations and problems of safeguarding peace. Also today, the Japanese delegation was received by Avgust Voss, first vice-president of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

Ponomarev Meets Delegation

LD161946 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met today with a delegation from four political parties of Japan (The Democratic Socialist Party, the Clean Government Party, the New Liberal Club and the Social Democratic Alliance) and the Japanese Confederation of Labour-Domei led by Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party's Central Executive Committee.

During the conversation there took place a frank exchange of opinions on issues related to the present-day international situation, problems of averting nuclear war and curbing the arms race and questions concerning Soviet-Japanese relations. Both sides expressed anxiety over the persisting tension on the international scene and the continuing arms race. It was unanimously stressed that it meets the aspirations of all mankind and the interests of stronger world peace to remove the nuclear threat, limit nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation and substantially reduce them up to their complete elimination.

What is needed to achieve these goals are the joint efforts of the states, governments, parliaments, political parties, public organizations and movements irrespective or their social, economic, political, ideological, religious and other distinctions. Both sides expressed themselves in favor of developing and strengthening goodneighbor relations between the USSR and Japan, which would facilitate stronger peace in Asia and elsewhere in the world.

The Japanese delegation was told about the Soviet Union's consistently peaceful foreign policy and its peace initiatives directed at preventing nuclear war and checking the arms race. The visitors' attention was called to the USSR Supreme Soviet's solemn declaration that the Soviet Union does not encroach upon the security of any state, be it in West or East.

It was emphasized that, as was once again pointed out recently by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, we shall do everything depending on us to improve the political climate in the world and to avert the war threat which has overhung mankind.

The Soviet Union has put forward quite a number of concrete proposals which are aimed at improving relations with Japan on the basis of goodneighborliness and mutual trust. In this connection the importance of the USSR'S proposal to conclude an agreement with Japan, an agreement which would record the Soviet Union's obligation not to use nuclear weapons against Japan and a guarantee on the part of Japan strictly to observe its non-nuclear status, was pointed out, in particular. Ideas which are consonant with this proposal are being expressed in Japan, too, which is illustrative of the vitality and topicality of the proposal.

The Japanese delegation stated that the political parties represented in it come out in favor of the observance of the three non-nuclear principles by Japan: not to have nuclear weapons, not to produce them, and not admit them to Japanese territory, and in favor of Japan's development along the lines of peace and good relations with neighboring and all other countries.

The coversation passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

BUILDUP OF NUCLEAR CAPABILITY IN JAPAN CRITICIZED

PM191001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent K. Rashidov dispatch under the "Topical Theme" rubric: "In Their Long-Range Sight"]

[Text] Tokyo -- Nine USAF B-52 stratetic bombers based on Guam touched down on Okinawa Tuesday. A little earlier 11 such aircraft had landed there. These potential carriers of American first-strike nuclear weapons have landed there before, but observers emphasize that these "visits" have become markedly more frequent of late. It is being observed in this regard, and clearly not without grounds, that the B-52 flights are nothing but regular long-range exercise flights in the direction of Soviet territory using the Okinawan airbase of Kadena as a staging point.

It is quite obvious, participants in public protest rally on Okinawa said in their speeches, that this is resulting in the direct conversion of the island into a permanent base for the bombers.

Regarding the possibility of nuclear weapons being on board the aircraft which have arrived, the American command has said that it does not intend either to confirm or deny this or give any information about the kind of armaments carried by the strategic bombers.

Putting it bluntly, comment on this insolent statement by American generals in someone else's sovereign country is clearly superfluous. I shall only add that this evasive answer to a legitimate question from people concerned about their country, their homes, and their future can scarcely be described as mere tactlessness. Particularly when you bear in mind that this vital question is put by the citizens of a country which is officially committed to the three "nuclear principls" of not importing, possessing, or producing nuclear weapons.

Some military experts there are observing that the Pentagon, judging by all accounts, is persistently accelerating its plans to concentrate the long-range strategic air force on the Japanese archipelago. This is also confirmed by the increased military exercises involving nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers at the USAF base at Misawa in the northern part of the country.

As the Japanese press writes, these aircraft, stationed in South Korea, are already making active use of Misawa for strategic purposes. Next year, however, as we know, Misawa will have its "own" F-16's. Preparations to receive them at the base have already been completed.

Ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet equipped, since last June, with Tomahawk cruise missiles are constantly putting into a number of Japanese ports which are major industrial and economic centers and "resting up" for long periods. All these "maneuvers" involving nuclear-weapons delivery vehicles are causing understandable alarm to the majority of the population and are provoking a determined protest from them.

ALLEGED CIA INSTRUCTION MANUAL CAPTURED IN DRA

LD180038 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 16 Nov 84

[From "Focus on Asia" program; Ivan Lavrov commentary]

[Text] At a recent news conference in Kabul, journalists were shown what the United States Central Intelligence Agency had supplied to its mercenary bandits operating in Afghanistan. The exhibits captured from counterrevolutionary terrorists included automatic weapons, mines and chemical ammunition. There were also instructions in Pashto and Dari similar in content to the CIA's book of terrorism for Somoza bands in Nicaragua, which recently caused a scandal. What are the instructions in that book? It has a fairly respectable title, Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare, but basically it's a manual for mercenary killers providing recommendations as to who the bandits should neutralize and how. Neutralize is a euphemism for murder of course.

Besides, the bandits are instructed to commit acts of sabotage, attack police stations, and set off bombs in public buildings where there are a lot of people about. The CIA's book also recommends using criminals in antigovernment demonstrations and provoking clashes with the authorities. Victims of those clashes are to be presented as martyrs.

This document is exceptionally cynical and shocking but everything that the book has to teach to the CIA's mercenaries in Central America has been tested and is being used in Afghanistan. The terrorist methods used by CIA mercenaries in the two regions thousands of miles apart are very similar. In Afghanistan, the antigovernment mercenaries destroyed almost 2,000 schools, 31 hospitals, and more than 100 health care centers in the past 2 years. They have murdered dozens of doctors and teachers and even clergymen are not spared. The bandits recently set off a bomb at the Ariana cinema in Kabul, killing or wounding dozens of civilians. Some time ago the terrorists launched U.S.-made rockets at an Afghan civilian aircraft, with 300 passengers on board, and a few days later they set off a bomb at the international airport in Kabul, killing 37 and wounding more than 200 people.

All these acts are very similar to those recommended in the CIA's cynical instructions for the Somoza bandits fighting against the revolutionary government in Nicaragua. The Reagan administration is not in the least embarrassed by all those crimes and when he visited a bandit camp near Peshawar last summer, the United States vice president, George Bush, even said he admired the actions of the terrorists sent into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. The publication of the CIA's book is not an isolated incident or a scandalous blunder of a single employee, as certain administration officials had been claiming. The document shows once again that state supported terrorism has long since been accepted by the United States as a norm in its actions in the modern world. The United States has long been using the most sophisticated terror methods against nations whose home and foreign policy runs counter to American recommendations.

PRAVDA REPORTS SUCCESSES AGAINST AFGHAN REBELS

PM151433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov report: "Blows Against the Mercenaries"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Nov -- The Afghan press reports successful combat operations against gangs of imperialist mercenaries. In the struggle against the counterrevolution, the servicemen of the Afghan Army and the security forces are given active assistance by the local population and by the self-defense detachments that have been set up in many villages.

In Fariab Province, the newspaper KABUL NEW TIMES writes, a large gang has been routed and 67 bandits captured. A large quantity of weapons was seized, including large-caliber machineguns, mortars, and antitank mines of Western manufacture. In Paktia Province the gang of Muhammad Hassan -- the placeman of Gulbuddinis counterrevolutionary grouping entrenched in Pakistan -- has been eliminated.

Successful operations have also been carried out recently in Nangarhar, Baghlan, and Qondoz Provinces. A considerable number of bandits have been eliminated and captured, and seven weapons dumps have been discovered in the mountains.

The press also reports that more and more members of counterrevolutionary gangs are going over to the side of the people's power. In Herat Province, Dad Khan's gang, which was formerly aligned with the Gulbuddin grouping, took advantage of an amnesty declared by the DRA Revolutionary Council to give itself up to the authorities, together with its leader. All 70 members have declared their support for the people's power and their willingness to take up arms to defend the gains of the April Revolution. In Nangarhar Province, 50 members of the counterrevolutionary organization Jamiat-e Eslami have gone over the revolution.

As BAKHTAR has reported, disturbances broke out in one of the so-called "Afghan refugee" camps located near the Pakistani city of Peshawar. The "refugees" demanded that the Pakistani authorities, who are forcibly keeping them out of their motherland, should not hinder their return to Afghanistan. They held a demonstration in support of the DRA Government. Pakistani troops surrounded the camp and suppressed the protest with weapons. Several Afghan citizens were killed or wounded.

PAKISTAN'S 'ANTI-AFGHAN PROPAGANDA' CONDEMNED

LD190013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Ye. Kachanov commentary]

[Text] The DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs has protested to the Pakistan charge d'affairs in that country on the occasion of a fresh act of aggression by Pakistan against Afghanistan. On 11 November, Pakistani forces shelled Afghan territory in the frontier district of Barricot. As a result of the shelling, a 9-year-old child was killed, a woman was gravely wounded, and several peasant houses were destroyed. A Mayak commentary follows; at the microphone is Yevgeniy Kachanov:

The tension on the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan in the past week has been the subject of the close attention of [word indistinct] of individual countries of the region. At the end of October, the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs made the appropriate representations to Pakistan but the acts of armed aggression against the republic not only failed to be halted but were even stepped up including in the district of Barricot. The number of civilian casualties is mounting daily, and on 21 October two Afghan helicopters were shelled [word indistinct] from Pakistan territory while landing. There have been repeated reports of continuing concentrations of Pakistani troops in border districts [passage indisintct].

It is also known that recently a session of the Command of the Northern Zone of the Pakistan Air Force was held, whose aim was to work out measures to perfect coordination of actions of the Air Force and ground troops. There is a direct threat to the security, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. I should like to draw especial attention to some of the latest statements by the Islamabad rulers, and in particular, one saying that the present course of Pakistan is dictated by provocations from the Afghan side.

Putting everything upside down, the Pakistan propagandist bodies are spreading fabrications of alleged shelling of Pakistan's territory from Afghanistan. The Western press is eagerly distributing and imitating this unpardonable libel. It should also be mentioned that this device of stepping up the anti-Afghan propaganda campaign against the background of a sharp aggravation of tension on the border has repeteadly been used by Pakistan before such events as a session of the UN General Assembly or a routine round of the Geneva talks on settling the situation around Afghanistan. This time, also, Pakistan, whose adventuristic course is being increasingly denounced by the world community, is trying once more to shift the blame for its aggression from the guilty to the innocent. One would think that this attempt had inadequate backing.

DRA UN ENVOY REBUFFS PAKISTANI MINISTER'S REMARKS

PM161217 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Ill-Intentioned Farce"]

[Text] New York, 14 Nov -- Pakistan's Foreign Minister S. Yaqub Ali Khan has launched into crude attacks and threats against the DRA from the platform of the United Nations. He received a fitting rebuff from Farid Zarif, the DRA's permanent UN representative. Zarif specifically said that the Islamabad military regime is giving various types of support to the anti-Afghan bandit formations that are committing bandit raids from Pakistani territory against border regions of the DRA, and he named the real initiators of the undeclared war against the Afghan people, pointing out that the U.S. CIA gives the dushmans over $100 million annually.

In the unamious opinion of political observers, therefore, Islamabad's crude attacks at the United Nations against democratic Afghanistan are an ill-intentioned farce aimed at complicating the situation even more.

EUROPEAN 'SYNDICATE' SUPPORTS PUNJAB EXTREMISTS

LD171814 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 17 TASS -- There are ever more fresh facts testifying to the West's involvement in the attempts at destabilizing the situation in India. According to a report of a correspondent of the newspaper TIMES OF INDIA from Brussels, the Belgian police chanced upon a ramified organisation, which purchased and shipped arms for Punjab separatists in India. The headquarters of the organisation was in Belgium. It also had representations in the Netherlands, the FRG, France and the USA. The arms dealers were found to have also an underground printing house for the printing of false money for the Punjab extremists.

The criminal syndicate uncovered in Western Europe, the TIMES OF INDIA points out, is convincing evidence that the events in Punjab last summer, which were strongly opposed by late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, were not a "local mutiny", as some people in the West are trying to claim now, but a conspiracy aimed at destabilizing the country, which was organized and financed from abroad.

INDIA MARKS INDIRA GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY 19 NOV

Rallies Condemn Imperialism

LD181422 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 18 Tass -- TASS correspondent A. Vinogradov reports:

By activities against imperialism's aggressive plans in South Asia, for the strengthening of peace throughout the world, the Indian people mark Indira Gandhi's 67th birth anniversary on November 19 which has been declared a day of national unity. Demonstrations, meetings and rallies of the public are taking place in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other cities of the country, with the participants demanding that internal and external reactionaries' conspiracy aimed at splitting the republic be foiled. The participants in a march in the Indian capital stigmatised reactionaries' attempts at provoking religious-communal unrest. They strongly condemned the stand of the United States, Britain and Canda which have given refuge to many leaders of extremist bands. Those present at meetings and rallies express determination to implement Indira Gandhi's behests -- to build a united, powerful, and prosperous India.

"Indira Gandhi devoted all her energies and life itself to the cause of India's unity and progress, to the struggle against everything that threatens the country," Jagannath Kaushal, minister of justice and company affairs, has stated at a mass meeting here.

NATIONAL HERALD, newspaper close to India's Government circles, writes that Indira Gandhi, furthering the policy of Jawahar Lal Nehru, made a grest contribution to further development of India-Soviet relations. It was precisely under her that the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries was concluded. The treaty became an important landmark in the history of bilateral relations. The newspaper writes that the Indian people remember well her words that Indian-Soviet friendship contributes to the strengthening of universal peace on earth and serves the interests of all people.

Day of National Unity Declared

LD190805 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 19 TASS -- Millions of Indians are marking today the 67th anniversary of the birth of Indira Gandhi, from now on to be observed as day of national unity, under the slogans of struggle for unity, against plans of imperialist powers to weaken and partition the country. Rallies and meetings devoted to this event are held in all major cities of the country. Photo exhibitions devoted to Indira Gandhi's life, her tireless struggle for India's progress and for peace all over the world have opened in New Delhi, Bombay and Madras.

India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, president Zail Singh, ministers, prominent state and public figures, heads of diplomatic missions accredited in India laid wreathes at the place where Indira Gandhi was cremated.

An external flame in honour of Indira Gandhi was lit today in the former residence of the Nehru family, now a memorial museum of Jawahar Lal Nehru, Teen Murti House.

The Indian Government took a decision to perpetuate the memory of the glorious daughters of the Indian people. A special international airport which is being built in the Indian capital, Delhi's largest indoor stadium and one of the city central streets have been named after Indira Gandhi. A momument to Indira Gandhi will be erected in the capital. Her former residence will be turned into a memorial museum.

MORE REPORTS ON DOLGIKH VISIT TO INDOCHINA

Visits Ho Chi Minh City

LD152032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Sergey Alekseyev, our correspondent in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, reports:

The visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Comrade Dolgikh, delegate to the Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the CPSU and Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is assessed by the Vietnamese as an event of great importance in the sociopolitical life of their country.

Today, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation arrived from Hanoi in Ho Chi Minh City, the town bearing the name of the leader of the Vietnamese revolution. Visiting the Ho Chi Minh house museum, in which hundreds of various exhibits have been collected, the Soviet guests familiarized themselves with the life and activity of the leader of the Vietnamese revolution, the sources of the national liberation movement in Vietnam.

Today the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation also took part in laying the foundations of a ground space communications station in Ho Chi Minh City, which will be built here with the assistance of Soviet specialists and will link Ho Chi Minh with Moscow and other Soviet towns by television and telephone.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation members are being received as dear and welcome visitors in Vietnam.

Meets Le Duan

LD160043 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today in Ho Chi Minh City Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Dolgikh, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is in the SRV on an official friendly visit. A talk took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordial warmth.

On the same day, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation surveyed the exhibits of the Ho Chi Minh memorial museum. Members of the delegation visited one of the oldest industrial enterprises of Vietnam, the (Bashon) ship repair works. The delegation took part in a meeting to occasion the beginning of the construction of a land-based space communications station, "Lotus-2," which will be built in Ho Chi Minh with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union.

Comparison of Hanoi Reception

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 November in its first edition carries an article entitled "Delegation's Visit" on page 4. It has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service report published in the 15 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on p E 2, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph two, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...imperialism's militarist strivings.

The SRV working people, V.I. Dolgikh stressed, have true, reliable allies -- the USSR and the other socialist community countries. The Soviet people have been and will remain true friends to the Vietnamese people in the struggle for a bright future. This is our principled, unswerving course.

Nguyen Huu Tho... (supplying additional paragraph)

Last paragraph, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...the significance of Soviet aid and of cooperation with the USSR and valuing highly the Soviet front-rank experience... (supplying additional passage)

Same paragraph. Last line, PRAVDA reads: ...the two countries and to increase the effectiveness of cooperation between the USSR and the SRV in the interests of the successful building of socialism in Vietnam and in the interests of peace throughout the world. [PRAVDA ends, supplying additional passage)

Visits Southern Vietnam

OW181130 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Dolgikh, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, now on an official friendship visit to the SRV, is continuing to seek to understand southern Vietnam.

During its visit to the rubber plantations in Dong Nai Province, the delegation met with the workers as well as the Soviet experts in charge of assisting Vietnam in building new rubber plantations.

The delegation also visited the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone where it talked with the leadership committee of the joint Soviet-Vietnamese enterprise for the survey and exploitation of petroleum on the continental shelf of south Vietnam.

At a meeting with the People's Committee of the Vung Tau-Con Dao zone, the head of the Soviet delegation expressed belief that the work being undertaken by the Vietnamese and Soviet specialists to carry out one of the most important tasks in the development of the SRV's economy will make a greater contribution to consolidating the friendship between the two peoples.

Comrade Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, also participated in the meetings and talks.

Joint Report Issued

LD171552 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi November 17 TASS -- The main reason behind tension in Southeast Asia is the incessant interference of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism in internal affairs of countries of the region, the encroachments of those forces on sovereignty and territorial integrity of states of Indochina. This was pointed out by parliamentarians of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam during a visit to Vietnam by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Vladimir Doligkh.

In a joint report on the visit both delegations, haveing emphasized a profound interest of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Asia being turned into a continent of peace and goodneighborliness, expressed the conviction that positive changes in Asia and the Pacific would be promoted by the implementation of the well-known proposals of the USSR, the Mongolian People's Republic and the three countries of Indochina, including the proposals for working out confidence-building measures in the Far East. They condemned resolutely the attempts of the United States and its allies to open in Asia another front against socialism and national liberation, the growth of the militaristic and revanchist tendencies in Japan's policy, the plans of involving Japan and South Korea in the United States global military strategy.

The document notes that the improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia and on the Asian Continent as a whole would be promoted by normalization of relations of the Soviet Union and Vietnam with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and not to the detriment of the interests of other countries. The USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam declare consistently in favor of this.

The parliamentarians of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam proclaimed their invariable support for the struggle of Asian, African, and Latin American peoples against imperialism, hegemonism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid.

The delegations condemned resolutely the incessant armed provocations of the U.S. military against Cuba and Nicaragua, the United States interference in Salvador, Israel's continued aggression with the United States backing in the Middle East.

The delegation confirmed full support for the efforts of the Afghan people to uphold the revolutionary gains, demanded an end to the undecalred war against Afghanistan, proclaimed their support for the proposals of the DPRK aimed at peaceful unification of the country. The sides pointed to the growing role of the Non-aligned Movement in the struggle for peace, against imperialism. The delegations spoke highly of India's activity as the chairman of the Non-aligned Movement and of the effective role of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in rallying the ranks of the Non-aligned Movement on an anti-imperialist basis. The sides condemned the assassination of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the great daughter of the Indian people, the outstanding leader of the Non-aligned Movement, active champion of peace. The delegations strongly support the Indian Government and people in their efforts to continue the course of Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi aimed at safeguarding independence and unity, ensuring the country's security.

The sides expressed the conviction that an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet made an important contribution to the consolidation of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, to the widening of cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Arrives in Laos

LD180123 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation arrived today in Vientiane on a friendly official visit at the invitation of the Supreme People's Council of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The delegation is headed by Comrade Dolgikh, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was met by Sisimphon Lovansai, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council of Laos, member of the Politburo and secretariat of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and other officials.

On the same day, the delegation was received by Souphanouvong, the country's president. Comrade Dolgikh conveyed to the Lao president and, through him, to the Republic's Supreme People's Council and the entire Lao people, cordial greetings from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. He noted that the establishment of regular interparliamentary ties will further strengthen mutual understanding and the development of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos.

Comrade Dolgikh conveyed an invitation from the USSR Supreme Soviet to a delegation from the Lao Supreme People's Council to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation today laid a wreath at the monument to the fighters of the Lao revolution.

Laos Visit Continues

LD181518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Dolgikh, continues its visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Today, the delegation visited two sites of Soviet-Lao economic cooperation: an intersputnik space communications system ground station, and a medium-wave radio station which is under construction. The Lao friends expressed gratitude for the help being rendered to the republic.

VIETNAM'S NGUYEN DUC TAM, DELEGATION VISIT

OW181231 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] delegation, led by Comrade Ngyuen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 10 to 17 November.

The Vietnamese comrades sought to understand the CPSU's experience in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenary sessions in the fields of economic construction and culture and sought to understand the ways and methods for perfecting work style. They were received at the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and the Moscow Oblast Party Committee. They also visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The Vietnamese delegation was also received by Comrade Zimyanin. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union was also present at the meeting.

USSR SENDS SYMPATHY MESSAGE ON SRV FLOOD LOSSES

OW181001 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a message to Chairman Pham Van Dong of the SRV Council of Ministers, expressing heartfelt sympathy over the human losses caused by the recent floods in a number of areas in Vietnam.

SHCHERBITSKIY, DELEGATION ATTEND RCP CONGRESS

Moscow Departure

LD172339 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the RCP Central Committee, a CPSU delegation led by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee, left Moscow today for Bucharest to take part in the Eighth RCP Congress. The delegation includes Comrade Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secreatry, and Comrade Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Romania.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrade Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and responsible CPSU Central Committee personnel. Among those seeing them off was (Myelchoyu), temporary charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the USSR. [The video shows Shcherbitskiy walking across the airport tarmac accompanied by Romanov. Rusakov wears dark glasses and holds onto Ryzhkov's arm as they walk together. All those visible wear hats. Rusakov stands alone, hat in hand, in front of an unidentified man. Romanov, Ryzhkov, Rusakov, and Shcherbitskiy exchange handshakes, and Ryzhkov and Shcherbitskiy climb the aircraft steps and turn to wave. The send-off party, including Romanov and Rusakov, are then shown waving. The Aeroflot jet is then shown on the runway.]

Arrival in Bucharest

LD172306 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Shcherbitskiy delegation arrived in Bucharest today. It was met at the airport by Comrade Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Comrade Dudas, member of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian ambassador in the Soviet Union and other officials.

Shcherbitskiy, Delegation Lay Wreaths

LD181550 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1345 GMT 18 Nov 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukraine Communist Party, which is in Bucharest to take part in the 13th RCP Congress, today laid a wreath at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin monument in Bucharest's Scinteia Square. Wreaths were also laid at a memorial to Soviet soldiers who fell in the fighting to liberate Romania from fascism and at a monument to the heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and homeland and for socialism.

CPSU Message

LD181448 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee sent a message of greetings to the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. The message says that the Soviet working people invariably declare for the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Romanian Communist Party, the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, the peoples of the two countries.

Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the Soviet Union is striving consistently for the consolidation of allies relations with the Socialist Republic of Romania, for the widening of inter-action in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres in the spirit of the 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

These goals will be promoted by the implementation of the arrangements reached at the June, 1984, meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko and General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu.

New favourable prospects for the development of relations between the two countries are opened by the decisions of the recent CMEA economic summit meeting which has determined on the basis of a collective analysis the trends, ways and means of the further deepening of socialist economic integration.

"We are confident", the message says, "that close interaction, unity and cohesion of socialist countries are now needed more than ever for those who are spiralling the arms race, who proclaim a 'crusade' against communism try to hamper the peaceful work of our countries. [sentence as received] In these conditions it is particularly important to strengthen in every way the political and defence alliance of socialist countries, the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty, which has been serving for almost three decades now as an effective instrument of coordination of the foreign policy activity of the fraternal countries, reliable protection of our common security, a firm barrier in the road of imperialism's aggressive aspirations fraught with the threat of nuclear war."

In the present tense international situation the USSR holds a firm and consistent stand, declares for honest and serious talks on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security for purposes of radical arms reduction, particularly nuclear arms reduction, renunciation of the militarisation of space, the message says.

TASS on Congress Opening

LD190808 Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest November 19 TASS -- The Romanian Communist Party opened its 13th congress here today, attended by 138 delegations from 92 countries.

The congress was opened by Nicolae Ceausescu, the party's general secretary. After the election of the congress's working bodies and the endorsement of the agenda, the report of the party's Central Committee on the work done between the 12th and the 13th party congresses and on the party's further tasks will be made by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

ROMANIA-USSR FRIENDSHIP BODY MARKS ANNIVERSARY

PM160949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] The Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With the USSR, which is 40 years old, assists in widely informing the Romanian public of the Soviet people's life and labor and their successes in the economic, scientific, and cultural spheres. A gala session of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society's Central Board, held 12 November, was devoted to its 40th anniversary.

The spakers noted that under the leadership of the Communist Party and in close cooperation with the fraternal countries, the Romanian people have achieved great successes in socialist building. It was emphasized that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Socialist Romania are multifaceted. Their development was further boosted by last June's talks between Comrade K.U. Chernenko and N. Ceausescu in Moscow.

(I. Myelchoyu), Romania's charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was present at the session.

MORE ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA VISIT BY KGG'S CHEBRIKOV

Meets With Husak

PM151201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] Prague, 14 Nov -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, today received V.M. Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, who is here on a friendly visit at the invitation of the CSSR party and state leadership.

The Czechoslovak leader presented him with the Order of Victorious February for his personal contribution to the development and consolidation of international ties between the CSSR and USSR peoples. He noted V.M. Chebrikov's participation in Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist occupiers and his contribution to the development and intensification of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship.

The medal winner expressed thanks for the award, stressing that he sees it as a high assessment of the Soviet Communists' activity and recognition of the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy. We will continue to do everything, he said, to ensure that the firm alliance and fraternal relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, and the peoples of our countries develop in the interests of peace and the consolidation of the socialist community's unity.

Returns to Moscow

LD162251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, arrived in Moscow from the CSSR today. He had been on a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CSSR's party and state leadership.

During talks which took place, there was discussion of issues dealing with the further deepening of cooperation between the CPSU and CPCZ and between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, and with their close interaction in the cause of defending the fraternal socialist countries for the benefit of peace and the security of peoples.

At the airport in Moscow, Comrade Chebrikov was met by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Rakhmanin and Tsinev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Yemokhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; and other officials. [Tsinev, Yemikhonov titles as heard]

MARSHAL KULIKOV MEETS WITH JARUZELSKI IN POLAND

LD182010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, supreme commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, who is currently in Poland. During the meeting, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, questions were discussed concerning the further development of cooperation between the Polish Army and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states.

Taking part in the meeting was Army General Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of the republic's national defense.

GDR'S HONECKER RECEIVES KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

LD171506 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin November 17 TASS — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, received today Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries, and General of the Army Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, who are staying in the German Democratic Republic.

Erich Honecker and the Soviet military commanders exchanged views on topical matters of the military-political situation and conclusions stemming from it for the further deepening of brotherhood in arms and cooperation between the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

They noted with concern that the United States and NATO are increasingly striving for military superiority and with this end in view build up their armed forces.

Erich Honecker stated in this connection that the working people and soldiers of the GDR are enhancing vigilance in the face of the dangerous policy of confrontation and the arms race, which is prusued by U.S. imperialism and its allies, and make every effort to ensure a reliable fulfillment of their allied commitments in the interests of ensuring peace, and socialist gains.

FURTHER ON USSR VISIT BY GDR'S SINDERMANN

Meets With Kuznetsov

PM191121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Friendship"]

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the People's Chamber of the GDR headed by Horst Sindermann, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, president of the People's Chamber, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council on 16 November in the Kremlin. Comrade Kuznetsov described the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee aimed at furthering the country's economic and social development and improving the work of the Soviets and of all links of the Soviet political system. He stressed the importance of energetic action by the parliamentarians of the socialist countries and the need to further strengthen their unity in order to ensure the economic growth of the socialist community; increasing efforts in the struggle against the nuclear threat, created through the fault of the imperialist circles of the United States.

Horst Sindermann expressed deep gratitude for the cordiality and hospitality shown to the members of the delegation in the USSR. Fraternal meetings on Soviet soil, he said, are yet further confirmation of the time-tested friendship between our peoples. The delegation's leader described how tasks of building a developed socialist society are being tackled in the GDR under the leadership of the SED and how his country's people are contributing to the struggle for peace and international security.

Interviewed on Visit

LD170201 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 16 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the GDR People's Chamber led by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, president of the People's Chamber, and deputy chairman of the republican Council of State, is in our country.

[Begin recording] [video shows Aleksandr Zholkver talking with Sindermann. Both men are seated in armchairs]

[Zholkver] The delegation includes representatives of all the groups in the GDR People's Chamber, representatives of the trade unions and youth organizations. Comrade Sindermann, you have held meetings with deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and with members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

[Sindermann begins speaking in German; Russian translation is superimposed] We have long-standing traditions of parliamentary relations with the Soviet Union, which are an integral part of the friendship and cooperation between our countries. We now face fresh tasks. As is known, at the time of the celebrations to mark the 35th anniversary of the GDR, Comrades Honecker and Gromyko signed a long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and GDR until the year 2000. All the organizations of our countries will be involved in the implementation of this program, including the parliaments, since they elaborate and pass national economic plans. For this reason, exchanging views with deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet is very important to us.

[Zholkver] The delegation has been to Bashkiriya. There was also an exchange of views here and an exchange of experiences with Bashkiriyan oil men and with representatives of the agro-industrial complex.

[Sindermann] The visit to Bashkiriya made a very great impression on all of us. I have not been to that republic for 14 years, and I was glad to have the opportunity to meet many old friends. All the members of our delegation noted that during these years Bashkiriya's national economy, residential construction,and culture has developed dynamically and very rapidly. We congratulated our Bashkiriyan friends on these great achievements and had many cordial meetings. This strengthened our friendship even more. [end recording]

Solomentsev Sees Off Delegation

LD161827 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Today the GDR's People's Chamber delegation left the Soviet Union. At the airport the guests were seen off by Comrade Solomentsev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials, and also the GDR ambassador to the USSR Winkelmann.

USSR'S ANTONOV, TALYZIN RECEIVE GDR'S SCHUERER

PM151157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] On 12 November A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet Department of the USSR-GDR Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, received G. Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR Department of the commission. During the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, questions of further deepening cooperation in light of the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference were discussed.

On the same day, N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received G. Schuerer and had a talk with him on questions of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR.

MARCHUK ATTENDS AWARD CEREMONY FOR GDR'S WEIZ

PM151413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Award"]

[Text] On 13 November in the Kremlin, T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to H. Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR minister of science and technology.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, T.Kh. Koshoyev warmly congratulated H. Weiz on the lofty award, bestowed on him for his great contribution to the organization and development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. He noted that scientific and technical ties occupy a leading place in the broad cooperation established between the two countries in the most diverse fields of economic and social life.

H. Weiz expressed heartfelt thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet state for their high assessment of his activity. The award, he stressed, obligates me to work even harder for the benefit of peace and cooperation and in the interests of the further consolidation of our peoples' friendship.

The presentation of the award was attended by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Ccouncil of Ministers; O.A. Chukanov, CPSU Central Committee deputy department chief; and other officials.

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK PLANE ON ORENBURG ROUTE -- A new aircraft built in Czechoslovakia, the L-410, has mastered services on the most distant air routes in Orenburg Oblast. It has commenced regular flights from Orenburg to Adamovka. The aircraft differs from the well-known AN-2 in that it is less dependent on the weather conditions. It is equipped with modern navigation systems. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 12 Nov 84 LD]

'SOLIDARITY' WITH STRIKING UK MINERS DECLARED

PM150905 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Nov 84 p 3

[Interview with miners' team leader M.P. Chikh, member of Soviet trade union delegation to the Ninth International Trade Union Conference of Miners and Power Workers in Prague, by unnamed 'our correspondent' "We Are With You, British Miners" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] With each passing day the campaign of solidarity with striking British miners increases in scale. This was evidenced by the Ninth International Trade Union Conference of Miners and Power Workers held in Prague. Taking part was a Soviet trade union delegation. Twice Hero of Socialist Labor M.P. Chikh, leader of a team of face workers at the Rostovugol Production Association Mayskaya Mine, was a delegation member. Our correspondent asked the distinguished miner to share his thoughts on the movement -- now assuming a mass nature -- in support of the British strikers. This is what he said:

"There have been meetings and rallies addressed by Rostov miners at the mine where I work and at the neighboring Yuznaya and Oktyabrskaya mines. Their words were imbued with anger and indignation at the brutal police repression to which M. Thatcher's conservative government is resorting with increasing frequency in an attempt to stifle the strike. "We are in solidarity with the British miners" -- that is the motto imprinted on our hearts. In the difficult days of acute class strife, we are ready to support the British miners not just by word but also by deed. Many collectives are paying part of their wages into a strikers' aid fund. May I remind you that 150 miners and their wives and children were received for a holiday in the Soviet Union. Solidarity is also being demonstrated by people unconnected with underground work. I will cite just one example. Quite recently a teacher traveled from Kuybyshev Oblast to the Central Committee of the coal industry workers trade union and presented over R400 -- collected by schoolchildren -- to the aid fund. And what about the ship Libra, which delivered foodstuffs from the USSR, Bulgaria, and a number of other countries to the striking miners? This is a vivid example of workers solidarity.

I wihl long remember the ovation with which the participants in the Ninth International Trade Union Conference of Miners and Power Workers in Prague greeted Peter Heathfield, general secretary of Britain's National Union of Miners, and strikers from Kent. Not one speaker, wherever he came from, failed to call for solidarity with the British miners. The opinion was unanimous that this campaign must be enlarged even further and made more effective. This was stated by strikers' representatives at the meetings held within the conference's framework at a number of Czechoslovak mines. Already this strike, unprecedented in its long and heated class confrontation, has gone down in the history of the world workers movement as an example of the courage, determination, and will of British miners. In their difficult struggle they have been able to see for themselves once again their real friends, who are ready to come to their aid at a difficult time.

NATO'S CARRINGTON SUPPORTS 'ROGERS PLAN' DOCTRINE

LD181614 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Lord Carrington made his maiden speech as NATO secretary general at the NATO North Atlantic Assembly session in Brussels with a call to spend more money on manufacturing conventional weapons.

As the UPI agency asserts, this is mentioned in the resolution adopted by the legislative organ of the North Atlantic bloc. However, one cannot speak of any new trends with Lord Carrington's advent to NATO. The NATO strategists have found it necessary to increase non-nuclear forces -- as follows directly from his speech -- in order to use them in conjunction with nuclear weapons. Thus it is a case of complete support for the so-called Roger's Plan, a doctrine which envisages military actions being carried out deep in the rear of the supposed enemy.

The Roger's Plan in no way reverses the NATO conception of first use of nuclear weapons. It designates that new systems of NATO conventional weapons will not only be an addition to, but also an inalienable component of the Pentagon's aggressive strategy which. incidentally, has already led to the deployment in Western Europe of Pershing II and cruise missiles -- first-strike nuclear weapons.

The attention paid to conventional weapons in Brussels is most evidently aimed at appeasing the opponents of nuclear weapons, at least to some small degree. However, at today's level of scientific and technological development, the word "conventional" should delude no one. Even after World War II, during which over 54 million people died, a multitude of armed conflicts using traditional types of weapons has occurred: Another 10 million people have fallen victim in these. The might of conventional means of destruction has now grown to such a degree that their large-scale use may give rise to irreparable consequences throughout the world.

New types of conventional weapons mean new orders for the military industry in the United States and Western Europe. The NATO leaders understand this well, and they are striving to compel the member countries of this aggressive bloc to cough up the cash for a new spiral in the arms race.

The latest summons resounding from Brussels is at variance with the interests and aspirations of the peoples, who well understand how dangerous the bellicose strategy of the NATO generals is for mankind.

U.S. EMBASSY IN BONN CONFIRMS 'HIGH ALERT'

LD170042 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Bonn November 16 TASS -- Spokesmen for the U.S. Embassy in Bonn have officially confirmed that American military units deployed on West German territory were placed on high alert this week. DPA agency stresses in its report today that the fact has been earlier denied at the U.S. Army headquarters in Stuttgart.

This announcement has justified the fears of the country's democratic public that the United States might use West German-based airborne units for aggression against Nicaragua. The agency stresses in this connection that the U.S. base at Ramstein has already won notoriety when troops stationed there were transferred to another explosive region in the world -- to the Middle East.

AUSTRIA'S SINOWATZ TO VISIT USSR END OF NOVEMBER

LD161433 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union at the end of November 1984 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON USSR TIES

LD171742 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Viennna November 17 TASS -- Austria's Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz spoke highly of the Soviet-Austrian relations. From the time of the signing of the state treaty these relations have been improving with every year, he said in a conversation with Soviet journalists. This is a good sign, he said.

The minister noted that Soviet-Austrian relations have equal and versatile character. He emphasized particularly the dynamic development of commercial and economic cooperation between Austria and the Soviet Union which is of mutual benefit. Economic relations with the USSR are a stabilizing factor for Austria's economy, Leopold Gratz said. They are built on a long-term basis in accordance with the Soviet Union's five-year development plans.

The minister declared in favour of the establishment and development of peaceful good-neighbourly relations with all countries, including socialist ones. He pointed to the importance of safeguarding peace wich is necessary for the widening of cooperation among all states regarding of their social and political systems. Leopold Gratz emphasized the importance of the European process that was started in Helsinki and that must lead to concrete steps aimed at the easing of tension and at arms reduction. As a neutral state Austria is striving in its foreign policy for the preservation of peace and strengthening of cooperation among European states, he said.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS OPPOSE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD182128 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Brussels November 18 TASS -- The government must not agree to the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on Belgian territory. If missiles are deployed, the Socialist Party will exert every effort to bring about their removal from Belgian soil. This was said by delegates of a regular congress of the Socialist Party-Flemish Wing, the biggest Belgian opposition party. The document of the congress held in Antwerp, stresses that the overwhelming majority of the Belgian declare against the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons on the Belgian territory.

The delegates of the forum set out a programme of action of Flemish socialists also on a number of other questions of the party's policy. It was pointed out at the congress that the policy of the present right-of-centre government has led to a sharp increase of the budgetary deficit, of unemployment, to the worsening of the material standards of the population. The weakening of the position of the Belgian franc threatens the economy. The congress proclaimed the readiness to cooperate with other progressive parties in the struggle for social and economic reforms. The delegates elected the new composition of the party's leading bodies. Karel van Miert was re-elected the party's chairman.

DEMICHEV CONTINUES VISIT TO N. AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Gives Arrival Speech in Tunis

PM161022 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 13 Nov 84 p 2

[TASS report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, arrived in Tunisia 12 November on an official visit at the invitation of the Tunisian Government. He was greeted by B. Ben Slama, member of the Destourian Socialist Party (PSD) Politburo and Tunisian minister of culture, and by other officials. V.I. Kizichenko, USSR ambassador to Tunisia, was among the welcoming party.

P.N. Demichev made a statement for the press: I would like to express great satisfaction at making an official visit to the friendly country of Tunisia. The Soviet people have deep feelings for Tunisia. Soviet-Tunisian relations have traditionally been friendly and, I would say, warm in nature. All-around cooperation between our countries, including in the cultural sphere, is developing successfully.

We are well aware that since the first days of independence, Tunisian President H. Bourguiba and the Tunisian leadership have devoted great attention to questions of cultural building, the development of the national education system, and health care. Tunisia has achieved notable successes on this path.

There have long been multifaceted cultural ties between the Soviet Union and Tunisia. Ties between our countries in the sphere of culture, art, science, education, health care, and sports have been organized on the basis of the 12 December 1963 cultural cooperation agreement. Substantial experience has been amassed in the implementation of cultural exchanges; our cooperation in cadre training and in the movie, information, and other spheres is developing. Intergovernmental cultural and scientific cooperation programs are regularly signed. Ties between sister cites and friendship societies are developing successfully.

I wish to say that we positively assess the level of cooperation that has been reached in the cultural sphere and its results. At the same time, we believe we have considerable potential and reserves. The Soviet people are showing increasing interest in the Arab peoples' culture, including Tunisian culture and its literature and art. We will conduct business talks with the leadership of the Tunisian Ministry of Culture and we will sum up the results of our work and outline prospects for the future.

During the visit, it is planned to sign a program of cooperation between the USSR and Tunisian Ministries of Culture for 1985-1987. This draft program includes a whole series of points that in our view, define a new stage in our cooperation in culture and art.

The practical implementation of this program will permit us to make our cultural ties even more profound and multifaceted and will promote the further development of mutual understanding the strengthening of trust between our peoples.

The Soviet people have feelings of sincere friendship for the Tunisian people. They attentively followed their liberation struggle and their successes in economic and social development. Our peoples are striving to strengthen peace and security in the world. All this brings us closer and consolidates our cooperation.

A meeting was held between P.N. Demichev and B. Ben Slama. Questions of Soviet-Tunisian cooperation in the cultural sphere were discussed.

The Soviet guest visited the city of Banzart and laid a wreath at the monument honoring the fighters who gave their lives in the struggle to liberate Tunisia from foreign colonial domination. A meeting was held with the governor of the province.

A dinner was held on behalf of the Tunisian Government to mark the USSR minister of culture's stay in the country.

P.N. Demichev familiarized himself with the exhibits of the Bardo State Museum in Tunis. It contains collections of ceramics, bronzes, and terra-cotta, representing the ancient Phoenician culture and relating also to the Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic periods in Tunisian history. He made a trip to the city of Nabul, famed for its national artisan and handicraft production, where he visited the ancient districts where the craft workshops for leather, wood, gold, silver, and bronze goods are located. A talk was held with B. Hamidi, the governor of the province. The Soviet guest then saw the sights of the city of Hammamat, where he visited the international cultural center.

PRAVDA Summarizes Tunisia Visit

PM151039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Tunis, 13 Nov -- In the course of his official visit to Tunisia, P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, was received by Tunisian Prime Minister M. Mzali. During the friendly talk, questions of the further development of Soviet-Tunisian cooperation were discussed. M. Mzali noted the useful contacts between the two countries in a number of spheres and stressed the favorable prospects for strengthening economic, trade, and cultural ties. The sides exchanged opinions on a number of international problems of mutual interest.

There was also a meeting with M. Mestiri, Tunisian secretary of state for foreign affairs.

P.N. Demichev and Tunisian Minister of Culture B. Ben Slama signed a program for cultural cooperation between the USSR and Tunisia for 1985-1986.

A meeting took place with M. Harmel, first secretary of the Tunisian Communist Party. In the course of the talk, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the two parties' desire to strengthen peace and stability in the Near East and develop friendly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Tunisia was noted.

Visits Sahara in Algeria

LD171130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, who is on an official visit to Algeria, has completed a tour of Ghardaia territory, in the Sahara Desert. The Soviet visitor acquainted himself with the achievements of its inhabitiants in the years of the people's power.

IZVESTIYA on Algeria Visit

PM190933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Algiers, 15 Nov -- A meeting has been held here between P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and M.C. Messaadia, member of the Politburo of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Party and head of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee. P.N. Demichev conveyed to him good wishes from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During a conversation, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Algerian relations was expressed and the desire for their further all-round development was emphasized. The most pressing problems of the current international situation were also discussed.

P.N. Demichev reaffirmed the Soviet Union's invariable support for the struggle of peoples against imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, racism, and apartheid; for their complete liberation; and for the strengthening of their independence.

M.C. Messaadia highly rated the USSR's consistent, constructive course in the international arena.

The sides favored the strengthening of links between the world's progressive forces in conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation, for which imperialist circles are to blame.

A meeting was also held with R. Bitat, speaker of the Alerian National People's Assembly. The Soviet guest pointed out that the USSR actively favors the expansion of friendly relations with developing countries and supports the Nonaligned Movement, to which Algeria belongs.

In turn, the leader of the Algerian parliament observed that cultural cooperation between the USSR and Algeria occupies an important place in Soviet-Algerian relations and contributes to better mutual understanding and strengthening contacts bwteeen the two countries' peoples. On behalf of the Algerian National People's Assembly, R. Bitat conveyed greetings to the Soviet leadership and to the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and wished the Soviet people great successes along the road of progress.

On the same day, P.N. Demichev paid a visit to A. Brahimi, candidate member of the Politburo of the FNL Party and Algerian prime minister. During a conversation, the sides highly rated the course of the development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Algeria and favored deepening the fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries in the economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and other spheres. It was emphasized that the Soviet Union and Algeria favor the strengthening of peace and detente including in the Near East and Mediterranean.

P.N. Demichev and A.M. Meziane, Algerian minister of culture and tourism, signed a protocol on long-term Soviet-Algerian cultural cooperation.

The guest from the USSR laid a wreath at the monument to Algerian heroes who fell during the armed struggle for independence. He visited the Museum of the Algerian Revolution and signed the visitors' book.

Returns to Moscow

LD172234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Algerian Government, Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, was there on an official visit from 13 to 17 November.

Prior to this he visited the Tunisian Republic on an official visit at the invitation of the government of this country.

Today Comrade Demichev arrived in Moscow from Algiers.

SYRIAN JUSTICE MINISTER VISITS USSR

Koshoyev Receives Minister

PM161653 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Kh. al-Maliki, Syrian minister of justice, on 14 November.

Taking part in the friendly conversation were B.V. Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice, and M.A. al-Halabi, Syrian ambassador to the USSR.

Damascus Reports Talks

JN150748 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow -- Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Khalid al-Maliki, Syrian minister of justice, and the judiciary delegation accompanying him at the Kremlin yesterday evening. Soviet Justice Minister Kravtsov and the Syrian ambassador to Moscow, Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi attended the meeting.

The talks dealt with the developed relations between the two friendly countries and the situation in our region and the world. Koshoyev praised Syria's honorable militant role under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership in confronting the imperialist and Zionist schemes and plots. He expressed his appreciation for the militant relationship between the CPSU and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party on one hand, and between the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Syrian People's Assembly on the other. He stressed that the Soviet Union highly appreciates the stands of Syria and its historic leader Hafiz al-Azad, adding that his country will continue to support Syria to attain its national aspirations. The Soviet Union will exert all efforts to establish peace in the region through its proposals, which include the holding of an international conference on the Middle East.

Al-Maliki replied by praising the two countries' relations of friendship and cooperation and by commending the Soviet Union's honorable stand as represented in bolstering Syria's defensive capability and extending assistance in the field of domestic construction. He stressed that the two countries have a joint interest in increasing and consolidating their friendship and cooperation on all levels. He added that President Hafiz al-Asad's recent visit to Moscow has given a new dimension to these relations. He also emphasized Syria's support for the Soviet proposals on convening an international conference on the Middle East and for the other proposals aimed at bolstering world peace and averting the danger of war and catastrophe from mankind.

Legal Aid Treaty Signed

LD152247 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- A treaty between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic on legal aid in civil and criminal cases was signed in Moscow today. The document envisages mutual information of one another of the laws which operate in the USSR and Syria and is aimed at widening cooperation between the two states in the field of law-governed relations. The treaty is a convincing illustration of the further strengthening of mutual relations between the USSR and Syria on the conditions of full equality, mutual respect, independence and sovereignty.

Syrian Minister Comments

LD152253 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] An agreement on legal aid in civil and criminal cases was signed between the USSR and Syria in Moscow today. Sergey Fanton, our correspondent, reports:

[Fanton] Old relations of friendship and equal and mutually advantageous cooperation link the USSR and Syria. The USSR consistently supports the course of the Syrian Arab Republic toward independent development; thus, the USSR extended aid in the construction of dozens of industrial projects there. The republic's national cadres are being successfully formed with our country's assistance. Cooperation in the areas of science and culture is constantly growing as well. It is quite understandable that given such close relations, coordination in the sphere of juridical activities is also needed.

I asked Khalid al-Maliki, minister of justice of the Syrian Arab Republic, to tell us the significance of the document that has been signed.

[Begin Al-Malik recording in Arabic fading into Russian translation] From the professional viewpoint, this document is particularly important. It will lighten the work of the Soviet and Syrian jurists in defending the interests of our countries' citizens. Syrian citizens will enjoy the same legal aid in the USSR as the Soviet people enjoy in Syria.

Apart from that, the treaty provides for meetings between jurists from the two countries to be organized to exchange work experience. The treaty's significance is also great in political terms; it is a serious contribution to the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

We Syrians highly value the USSR's support for Syria's stand in the struggle to liquidate the consequences of the 1967 Israeli aggression and for the Israeli release of all occupied Arab territories. The USSR's initiatives aimed at settling the Near East crisis, and, in particular, the proposal to convene an international conference on the problems of the region with the participation of all interested sides, find warm support in the Syrian Republic.

We know that the USSR is our reliable friend and the friendship and cooperation with your great country are a guarantee of victories in our just struggle. [end recording]

USTINOV CABLES GUINEA-BISSAU'S CAMARA

PM161438 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Colonel I. Camara, minister of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I congratulate you and all servicemen of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on the 20th anniversary of the creation of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces. In connection with this portentous date I voice confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples and armies will develop and strengthen in the interests of the cause of peace and progress and opposition to the intrigues of the forces of imperialism, racism, and reaction. I wish you and all personnel of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau further successes in strengthening your motherland's defense capability.

With respect,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

CPSU DELEGATION ACTIVITIES IN ANGOLA REPORTED

PM151700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Luanda, 12 Nov -- L. Lara, Politburo member and secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- Labor Party [MPLA-PT] Central Committee, today received a CPSU delegation headed by G.N. Andreyev, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and second secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, which is in the People's Republic of Angola at the MPLA-PT's invitation. An exchange of experience in the sphere of party work took place during the meeting, and several questions of cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA-PT were discussed. L. Lara highly appraised the USSR's solidarity with the Angolan people, who are repulsing the intrigues of domestic and foreign reaction and marching along the path of building the new society. He told the Soviet guests of the MPLA-PT's preparations for the first national party conference, which will open in December and will be highly significant for the party's life and activity.

During its stay in Angola the delegation took part in festivities held in the republic to mark the Great October's 67th anniversary and the 9th anniversary of the proclamation of Angola's independence. The CPSU's emissaries laid a wreath at the mausoleum of A. Neto, founder of the MPLA-PT and first president of Angola.

The CPSU delegation also had meetings and talks with the leadership of mass public organizations, visited several industrial enterprises, and toured the country.

Delegation Leaves for Home

PM151133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Luanda, 13 Nov -- The CPSU delegation headed by G.N. Andreyev, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and second secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, which was in Angola at the invitation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, has left for home.

The Soviet delegation took part in the republic's celebrations to mark the 67th anniversary of Great October and the 9th anniversary of the proclamation of Angola's independence, and had meetings and talks with the leadership and aktiv of the party and the country's mass public organizations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE COMMENT ON 20TH OAU SESSION

Resolutions Issued

LD161211 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, November 16 (TASS) -- The 20th session of the Assembly of heads of state and government of the member-countries of the Organisation of African unity (OAU) has demonstrated the will of the African peoples to pooling their efforts for the resolution of the urgent political, economic, and social tasks facing them. A statement to this effect was made at the closing meeting by OAU chairman, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. The decisions of the forum, he stressed, will serve as a basis for a further advancement of the African countries on the road of independence and progress.

The leaders of African states have expressed serious concern about the continuing arms race and the stockpiling of nuclear weapons, which constitute a lethal danger to the entire mankind. A call has rung out from the Ethiopian capital for immediately starting general and complete disarmament.

The participants in the session have strongly condemned the USA, the other Western powers and Israel for maintaining close political and economic relations with the racist republic of South Africa. They have strongly criticized the Reagan administration's criminal policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria. They have stigmatized the apartheid regime, which unleashed a campaign of bloody terror and repressions against the country's African population. The heads of state and government have committed themselves to increase support for the national liberation movements of Southern Africa, urged the international community to give concrete aid to the independent countries of the region repelling the armed aggression and economic blackmail of the racists.

The resolution on Namibia condemns the unlawful occupation of that territory by the South African militarists, the attempts of the Republic of South Africa and the USA to disregard the U.N. plan for a Namibian settlement. The OAU assembly has categorically rejected the idea of a "linkage" between decolonization of Namibia and withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola. The sole way towards a genuine settlement in Namibia, the resolution points out, is a strict implementation of Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council.

The delegates have urged all sides involved in the Chadian conflict to support the OAU's efforts for a national reconciliation and ensuring peace in that country.

They declared the solidarity of the African peoples with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, for the implementation of its inalienable right to the creation of its own independent state.

The decisions point out the difficult economic situation in the continent, where 27 countries are faced with serious food problems, stress the need for an all-round development of Inter-African and regional cooperation.

The leaders of the African states have declared for outlining a joint strategy in the economic field on the basis of the Lagos plan for action and creating a special fund of emergency aid to the OAU member countries hit by the drought.

Peter Onu (Nigeria), has again been elected acting secretary general of the organization until the next summit meeting.

Levchenko Comment

LD172318 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] The top level assembly of the Organization of African Unity ended its session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Leonid Levchenko has this comment.

The session worked in complicated international conditions. The threat of a nuclear war continues to grow. As leaders of a number of African countries stated at the session, the reason for that is the policy of the imperialist powers, the United States above all, aimed at provoking confrontation with the forces of socialism and national liberation and undermining the independence of nations. All this affects the African Continent as well.

Washington has arbitrarily included the African Continent in what it terms the sphere of its vital interests. The United States uses ocean waters washing Africa to demonstrate its military strength. Almost the entire continent has been included in the operational zone of the Rapid Deployment Force.

Participants in the session stressed the dangerous nature of attempts by Washington and its NATO allies to split the unity of the countries of the continent, weaken and destroy their organization. The United States and its allies are seeking to do so because they realize that the Organization of African Unity enjoys high pretige as far as the defense of the interests of African countries is concerned.

The organization is a major component part of the Nonaligned Movement which plays a more and more active role in international affairs. It is persistently working to promote political and economic independence of the African countries and to check foreign monopolies' arbitrary rule, and finally, the Organization of African Unity is vigorously campaigning for the elimination of the remnants of colonialism and for the eradication of racism and apartheid on the continent. The participants in the session condemned the United States and other Western powers for their open encouragement of the racist regime of South Africa, the victimization by this regime of participants in the national liberation movements in southern Africa and subversive actions against independent countries of the continent. The leaders of the countries, members of the organization, called on the world community to render concrete assistance to the independent countries of the region opposing the aggressive actions and the economic blackmail of the racists. They declared that the invariable implementation of the United Nations' decisions is the only way to a genuine settlement in Namibia.

Speakers at the session stressed the grim economic situation on the continent. Twenty-seven countries are facing a grave food situation, being largely a left over of the colonial past, that situation has been worsened considerably by drought. Drought has affected large territories in Ethiopia, among other countries. The United Nations secretary general, Xavier Perez de Cuellar, who was present at the session, visited several drought stricken areas in that country. He gave a high appraisal to the efforts of the Ethiopian Government to clear up the aftermath of the drought.

The participants in the session decided to set up a special fund of emergency relief aid to the countries affected by the drought. Appreciation was expressed at the session of the help being given by various (?states) to the drought stricken countries. In his closing speech the chairman of the Organization of African Unity, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, described the session as one of the most productive. He expressed the belief that the results of the session will contribute to a further consolidation of the organization.

VREMYA REPORT ON DROUGHT AID TO ETHIOPIA

LD171051 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Addis Ababa: The Government of Ethiopia is taking effective measures to overcome the severe consequences of the prolonged drought which has affected a number of regions in the country. These efforts lean on the wide support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The local press is highly evaluating the great assistance that is being proferred to the Ethiopian people by the socialist community. That assistance is qualified as the display of true fraternal solidarity at a difficult time for socialist Ethiopia.

[Begin A. Kraminov recording] Freight delivered by Aeroflot planes from the USSR continues to arrive in the country. We are at the airfield of the Addis Ababa International Airport. Transport planes are landing here at the moment. Urgent transfer of freight, which is now so vital to Ethiopia, is under way.

This is an Antheus [type of plane]. Each one carries two helicopters apiece. They will be assembled overnight and will leave the airfield at daybreak, just like the Antheus. But the Antheus will set off for our country in order to return with a new batch of equipment [tekhnika] in 24 hours. [video shows Kraminov talking to a man identified in caption as A.A. Kounov, Aeroflot representative] What sort of freight is delivered by your planes apart from equipment?

[Kounov] Our planes are delivering to Ethiopia everything that is most needed for the population, which has suffered as a result of the drought. For example, this night our planes are delivering to Ethiopia, via the Red Cross line, foodstuffs, medicines, bedding, and other goods. Dozens of tons of necessary cargo are delivered daily to Addis Ababa, to Ethiopia.

[Kraminov] Aeroflot aviation workers have set before them a complex, difficult, and I would say honorable task, in offering assistance to socialist Ethiopia. I am convinced we will honorably carry it out. [end recording]

TOLKUNOV COMMENTS ON U.S. NICARAGUA POLICY

PM151437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Tolkunov: "They Have Learned Nothing"]

[Text] New York, 14 Nov -- When Pentagon Chief C. Weinberger appeared on television yet again to direct threats against the Nicaraguan people, I could not help remembering an impressive story told by Professor R. Snyder. As one of the leaders of the "peace witnesses" ["svideteli mira"] (groups of U.S. citizens that visit Nicaragua within its framework to see for themselves what is happening there), he told participants in a people's tribunal judging U.S. crimes in Cnetral America held recently in a church in Riverside, New York, of his visit to a Nicaraguan village.

"However," the professor said, "only women were working there because the men had to take up arms to protect their families, leand, and cooperative. These people only want peace, prosperity, and happiness for their children, but on someone's orders their coffee factory was destroyed while in a neighboring village the Sandinists' supporters were brutally tortured."

And now it is being announced that they have "done a whitewash job" on the CIA, whose agents, as is well known, compiled for the Nicaraguan terrorist counterrevolutionaries a "manual" on how to kill and terrorize the local population and undermine the people's power. Those who were put in charge of the investigation concluded that there had been no violation whatsoever of U.S. laws. Moreover, this manual turns out to emphasize "avoiding fighting whenever possible," CIA director W. Casey said without embarrassment.

So that's it! "Neutralize" the Sandinist leaders and there will be no "fighting." A curious detail: It has become known that this "manual" was essentially written, with a few modifications it is true, from the same manual with whose aid the U.S. "green berets" and puppets fought against the Vietnamese people.

Is it fortuitous that a "memorial" to the veterans for the "dirty war" in Vietnam was recently erected in Washington alongside the Lincoln Memorial? Now a sculpture depicting three soldiers hidden somewhere in the Vietnamese jungle has been unveiled with pomp there. Who are they? Surely not from the detachment of Lieutenant Calley, who burned down the village of Song My?

It was curious to observe how the pilgrimage to this monument of shame, which some people want to turn into a symbol of patriotism, began immediately -- tens of thousands of veterans of that "dirty war" advanced with a proud demeanor to pay tribute. The U.S. President called this ceremony a "purification," a symbol of the nation's recovery from the Vietnam trauma. He called the veterans "real patriots," "valiant, loyal Americans." The "purification" had come quickly.

...The world is alarmed. Will the New Jersey which only recently was bombarding peaceful Lebanese villages with its 16-inch shells, soon approach Nicaraguan shores? Does the terrible fate of Song My await the village which U.S. Professor R. Snyder visited?

During the elections the President confirmed in an oath his desire for peace, the peaceful settlement of difficult problems, and constructive dialogue with other countries. But however regrettable it may be, everything remains the same.

U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER HEADS FOR CARIBBEAN

LD172236 Moscow TASS in English 2221 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 17 TASS -- In preparing for a direct armed invasion of Nicaragua, the Reagan administration continues building up the U.S. naval force off that country's coasts. The AP news agency quotes the Pentagon's officials as saying that within the next few days the U.S. strike force in the Caribbean will sharply increase. The nuclear powerd aircraft carrier Nimitz is underway full steam to that area. The AP stresses that she carries a large number of modern fighter bombers and helicopters. The spokesman for the Pentagon claim that Nimitz will take part in "routine manoeuvres", yet, as well informed observers stress here, the urgent dispatch of the aircraft carrier to that region is directly linked with the aggressive plans of the USA against Nicaragua.

MERCENARIES PROVOKING INCIDENTS IN NICARAGUA

LD171656 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Managua November 17 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of Nicaragua reported that in the past day counterrevolutionary gangs that intruded into Nicaragua from Honduras and Costa Rica launched an armed raid on the peasant settlement El Venada in Matagalpa Department, laid an ambush on one of the routes in a border district of Jinogeta Department. Ten people, among them activists of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and two rural teachers, fell victim to these vicious crimes. Bandits also killed prominent Nicaraguan journalist Juan Matus, a correspondent of the newspaper BARRICADA.

The crimes of hired thugs do not go unpunished. 12 counterrevolutionaries were killed as a result of a successful operation near the villages of El Consuelo and Las Americas, Jinotega Department. Fighters of the Sandinist Peoples Army seized automatic rifles, ammunition, other military equipment. Piratic raid of armed Somozamen on Villa Alvarez settlement in the south of Nicaragua has suffered a fiasco. Peasants from a local self-defense unit rebuffed all the attacks of the mercenaries and drove them away.

Alarming reports about the United States military preparations on the territories of countries, Nicaragua's neighbours, come to the Nicaraguan capital. Under the pretext of military exercises Washington sent about 2.5 thousand officers and men to Honduras. They include units of the 82nd Airborne Division that was used in the aggression in Grenada. Groupings of Somozamen are being concentrated in border districts of Honduras. Actions of the U.S. military and the CIA in Costa Rica become ever more brazen. NUEVA NICARAGUA news agency reported that nearly 2,000 mercenaries have been concentrated there. They have been assigned the task of provoking armed incidents between Costa Rica and Nicaragua so as to create a pretext of an outright armed intervention of U.S. forces.

U.S. FAILS TO ACHIEVE 'VICTORY' IN C. AMERICA

LD171143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] The OAS General Assembly has adopted a resolution against military interference in Central America. Here is a commentary by Vitaliy Sobolev:

This resolution amounts to a serious political defeat for the United States which has been waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua, with the aid of military means, in the form of Somozist mercenaries, as well as propaganda and political means. The inequality of forces and potential is glaring. However -- and this is a sign of the times -- Washington is nonetheless unable to brag about any victories, something they like doing very much. The Somozists are regularly thrashed, wiped out or unceremoniously expelled. They have been unable to realize the old dream -- their own dream and that of the U.S. leadership: to capture any small town in order to set up a government. It does not matter that such a government would be a puppet government; Washington would be satisfied if only it could get a pretext to expand its own interference. However, things refuse to work out and it looks like the Somozists have finally lost credit, if not with the CIA then in the U.S. Congress, which has lost the desire to throw millions of dollars into this, yet another, bottomless pit.

Of course, unfortunately, Nicaragua is also sustaining losses. The costliest losses are human, but there are also economic losses; here is the latest example: 20,000 young people were due to harvest coffee, but had to stay to defend Managua, despite coffee being such an important export crop. However, within the moral and political terms of reference, this revolutionary country has been gaining and continues to gain what is undoubtedly the upper hand over imperialism. Attempting to justify themselves before their fellow countrymen and world public opinion, Washington figures at times cut a sorry sight indeed. For instance they got into trouble with their manual for the Somozists, in which they recommend killing supporters of the government and hiring criminals to kill off their own contras, so as to make them into martyrs. They got into trouble and they could not have failed to do so, having issued so many copies of the manual and having then given it to each Somozist.

And, lo and behold, the U.S. President and his staff took it upon themselves to prove that one verb has been incorrectly translated from the English original into Spanish. They began to debate in earnest whether this verb meant: "remove," "neutralize" or simply "kill." English verbs have many meanings, as is known. However, it is in vain that Washington attempts to translate the problem into the context of philology: The matter does not revolve round one single word, but the whole manual and the whole American practice of state terrorism.

For instance, not long ago the Nicaraguan security service was able to document, by photographs and films, each and every step of the CIA agents who were preparing an attempt upon the lives of the country's leaders. Exhaustive evidence has been compiled and there is no point in hiding behind a verb. No, the U.S. leaders have not been able to deceive anyone. The fact that there is a threat of American aggression against Nicaragua is universally recognized, both in Latin America and Western Europe. It is also universally recognized that there are no legitimate grounds for these aggressive U.S. preparations. Even though Washington calls almost all countries in the Western Hemisphere -- save for a small exception -- its allies and freinds, these countries unequivocally set out their views with regard to armed interference.

PENTAGON TURNS HONDURAS INTO 'PLACE D'ARMES'

LD162352 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy writes: The puppet Honduran Army, blindly following Washington's orders, is ever heavier involved in the conflict in Central America.

A group of Honduran troops invaded Salvador's Morazan Department on November 13 but was forced out by guerrillas, the "Venceremos" radio station of the Salvadoran guerrillas reports. According to the information of the "Venceremos" radio ever new battalions of the Honduran Army are now being concentrated on the Honduran-Salvadoran border. They are accompanied by U.S. military advisers.

The intrusion of Honduran forces into Salvador to fight guerrillas refutes the allegations of the White House that Nicaragua "threatens" Honduras. It is Honduras that has been turned by the Pentagon into a place d'armes for crushing national liberation movements in Central America, not Nicaragua, that represents real threat to neighbouring countries.

The participation of Honduran forces in joint punitive operations against Salvadoran insurgents takes place against the background of incessant U.S.-Honduran exercises. Seven military exercises, which is unprecedented in itself, are now held in Honduras. Over 2,000 U.S. troops and Marines take part in them. Naval exercises are held at the same time in the Gulf of Fonseca in Honduras. More than 40 warships are used in the exercises.

The aim of these exercises is quite obvious: to crush the Salvadoran patriots, to overthrow the Sandinist government and to liquidate the gains of the people's revolution in Nicaragua, thus perpetuating the U.S. presence in Central America. U.S. soldiers do not yet conduct direct large-scale military operations in Salvador and on the territory of Nicaragua. But the Pentagon, looking for a pretext for the invasion, is provoking conflicts, is involving armies of its satellites into military ventures, which is fraught with far-reaching consequences.

The stirring up of war hysteria by the United States in Central America, provocations against sovereign Nicaragua, cause the ever growing protests in the world. Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement Rajiv Gandhi, having condemned the United States policy in Central America declared for the convocation of a special meeting of the coordination bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement. Reagan's administration, having assumed the course at outright brigandage, defies the rest of the world.

U.S. PREPARATIONS FOR "BIG PINE III" BEGIN

LD172121 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 17 TASS -- More than 100 representatives of the U.S. Department of Defense have arrived in Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, to undertake preparations for the new large-scale manoeuvres of the U.S. military in the region, which are planned to be started next year, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports today. The total number of troops to be involved in those militaristic exercises, code-named "Big Pine III", has not been disclosed. It follows from a statement, issued by the Honduras' military establishment, however, that the manoeuvres will involve troops of the U.S. task force, as well as units of "rangers" who took part in last year's invasion of Grenada. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES U.S. troops will hold their 'exercises' just 20 miles away from Nicaraguan borders.

GUATEMALAN GROUP WARNS AGAINST U.S. INTERVENTION

LD180724 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City November 18 TASS -- The Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity has urged the world public to prevent a U.S. massive military intervention in Central America.

In a statement circulated in the city of Guatemala, this organization, which unites forces which struggle for the overthrowing of the country's ruling dictatorship, draws attention to Washington's speeded-up militarist preparations. The statement has it that President Reagan, manipulating the public opinion and trying to present his re-election as an endorsement of his imperious policy, intends to implement interventionist plans in the Central American region, against Nicaragua, in the first place. The statement of the patriotic forces of Guatemala points out that it is essential to foil the criminal designs of the White House and that a great responsibility in this respect rests with the U.S. public.

PINOCHET REGIME INCREASING REPRESSION IN CHILE

LD180734 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires November 18 TASS -- The anti-popular regime of Pinochet is stepping up repressions against the democratic forces of Chile. After imposing a state of seige in the country on November 6, the authorities have carried out a whole series of mass round-ups, searches, and arrests. Members of all sections of population become victims of criminal actions of police, army units, and agents of secret political police. The fascist clique is making frantic attempts to decapitate the opposition political, trade-union, and student organizations. Members of the leadership of those organizations are being hurriedly arrested and deported to remote areas of the country. The aggregate number of detainees over the past ten days has exceeded six thousand. More than 400 of them have been banished to the south of Chile.

Paris November 18 TASS -- "Chile under the military jackboot." The opponents of the regime are under Pinochet's close surveillance is how the newspaper L'HUMANITE describes the situation in that Latin American country. The newspaper stresses that the Chilean ruling regime is toughening terror for the purpose of intimidating the country's democratic public.

The newspaper LE MONDE carries a story related by a Chilean lawyer who eye-witnessed searches and interrogations of detainees in recent days. According to him, policeman's actions cannot be qualified in any other way than the most flagrant violation of elementary human rights. The lawyer related that those being interrogated had their clothes torn off and had their money and watches taken away. During interrogations it was demanded that the arrested indicate political affiliation, places where meetings are held, and give the names of members and leaders of opposition organizations.

Bonn November 18 TASS -- The Presidium of the Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SDPG) has strongly condemned the terrorist actions of the Chilean military junta which tries by force to suppress the action of the people who demand restoration of democracy in the country. The leading body of the FRG's biggest opposition party has called on Western states to put pressure on Pinochet to make him cease the repressions.

CHILEANS PLAN 27-28 NOVEMBER REPRESSION PROTEST

PY161335 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The National Protest Command has officially called for the 12th protest drive against the Pinochet dictatorship for 27-28 November, that is, in 2 weeks. This decision was officially announced yesterday in university assemblies held during a student strike against the state of siege, the military control of universities, and for democracy and freedom now.

The National Protest Command has announced, through speeches made by young speakers yesterday amid the enthusiasm and resolve of the students, that a national protest drive will be held on 27-28 November. This protest has been described as the people's response to the wave of repression unleashed by the military regime.

In a communique that has been circulating in Santiago and its provinces, the National Protest Command states that in view of the cowardly raids into helpless neighborhoods and in the face of the absolute ineptness of the regime to solve the Chilean problems, there can be no other alternative but to protest.

Thus, the communique calls on the people to hold massive rallies, meetings, and assemblies in work places, schools, and universities on 27 November and on the preceding days. On the evening of Tuesday, 27 November, candles will be lit on the streets to pay tribute to the hundreds of Chileans murdered by the dictatorship during earlier protest drives.

On Wednesday, 28 November, the command asks the people to stay home to further an immobilization campaign, and to beat pots and pans and to blow car horns. These instructions are designed to force a stoppage on 28 November. Remarks on this topic were also made by Ricardo Lagos, president of the Democratic Alliance coalition. He said that the regime is increasing repression in an attempt to prevent a stoppage under the state of siege. Lagos noted, however, that they are determined to continue to protest.

The Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] has called upon the people to make the state of siege useless. To this end, the MDP said, efforts would be made to strengthen unity, mobilization, and struggle. The dictatorship itself has recently adopted measures which made the protest all the more justified.

CHILEAN CP LEADER DENIES INTERNAL RIFT

PY161512 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] In an interview published in Press Bulletin No. 53 of the EL SIGLO publishing council, a leader of the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] has stated that the PCCh is united and permanently struggling for democracy. The PCCh leader was thus responding to a wave of speculation some progovernment press organizations have been disseminating about the PCCh.

First, the PCCh leader flatly denied an alleged dispute within the PCCh ranks among young and old members, or among the rank and file and the leadership. The PCCh leader said: Since we know the party quite well we can flatly say that there is nothing to that. He added that those who write these lies should perhaps be aware that speculating on the PCCh division is like attempting to pinch on a glass surface. The PCCh is united and permanently struggling to secure democracy for Chile, he said.

Asked about a statement attributed to PCCh Secretary General Luis Corvalan published by EL MERCURIO to the effect that, quote, We Communists prefer a defeated party rather than a divided one, unquote, the PCCh leader said that this statement was never made, and that it was just a fabrication. The PCCh leader, who is a member of the PCCh Central Committee, said: We Communists are for the victory of the people and for PCCh unity. with Allende, he said, we marched united toward victory, and united we faced the 11 September military coup and the task of organizing resistance.

Based on our communist principles, we can categorically state that in outlining its policy, the PCCh has never placed party interests above the people's, he said. To do this would be to engage in political chicanery, and a revolutionary party does not need to do this, he added.

The PCCh leader also said that the PCCh strength rests with its permanent efforts to endorse the present and future interests of the working class and of the people. After stating that the PCCh will never renege on the principles established in the Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels, he said: Quote. Communists are fighting to achieve the immediate interests and objectives of the working class but, within the present movement, they are also defending the future of the party, unquote.

The PCCh leader added that the Communists are working everywhere to promote unity and agreement among democratic parties. Speaking with confidence and firmness, the high-ranking PCCH leader said that in view of his earlier remarks and of past experience, it can be stated that a division within the PCCh will not be in the best interest of the people. He added: And if EL MERCURIO disseminates these baseless lies, the people will know what to do since they know the source of these lies.

OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CONCLUDES

LD180044 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia November 17 TASS -- The 14th Session of the General Assembly of the Organisation of American States (OAS) has closed by the adoption of the concluding document -- "The Declaration of Brasilia". The declaration calls for unity, a mature and constructive dialogue", for the sake of resolving Latin America's problems. It points out the pressing need for taking urgent measures to overcome the serious difficulties encountered by the countries of the region in the field of economic development.

Apart from the declaration, the session of the OAS General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions, the most important of which is a resolution on measures to ensure peace in Central America, where the situation has strongly aggravated recently through the fault of the United States, which openly pursues an interventionist policy, has recourse, in particular, to crude threats, blackmail and pressure against sovereign Nicaragua.

The participants in the current 14th session of the General Assembly of the Organisation of American States (OAS) have condemned the permanent crude violations of human rights in Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, and a number of other Latin American countries. They demanded an end to these disgraceful practices and that effective measures be taken to ensure democratic freedoms in the region.

Despite opposition from the United States delegation, the forum has decided to convene in 1985 an emergency OAS session for a radical revision of the present-day structure of the inter-American system, which is dominated now by the USA.

The participants in the current OAS session point in their speeches to the low effectiveness of the existing inter-American system and demand that it be brought into line with the vital political, economic and social needs of the Latin American countries.

SVETLANA ALLILUYEVA MEETS WITH JOURNALISTS

LD161650 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- Svetlana Alliluyeva who returned to the Soviet Union recently met with Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow today. During the meeting she made a statement in which she said, in particular:

I asked to call this meeting in view of the speculations which have appeared in the Western press of late around my return to my homeland. In this connection I want to state that I took a decision to return to the Soviet Union on September 10, this year. On the next day I filed an appropriate petition with the Soviet Embassy in London. Prior to that moment I had no contacts with representatives of the USSR. Last such contact was in the Soviet Embassy in Delhi in 1967. My decision to return to my homeland, to my children, grandchildren, numerous relatives and unforgettable friends is a decision of my own, a purely human decision, and not a political one. I am not a politician, and do not intend to engage in politics.

That I did not return home in 1967, Alliluyeva went on to say, was based on purely human motives, and not on political ones. I must recall that when leaving for India at that time to bring the ashes of my close friend there I did not intend to remain there. I hoped that I would be back home in a month's time. However, in those years I paid tribute to the blind idealisation of the so-called "free world" which I had previously known by hearsay. Upon getting to the so-called "free world", I was not free in it for a single day. Over there, I was in the hands of businessmen, lawyers, political dealers and publishers who converted the name of my father, my name, and my life into a sensational commodity.

I became in those years the C.I.A.'s favourite trained dog. They even began to tell me what I should write and how. An old friend of mine, a Swiss lawyer, knows well how quickly my illusions about America evaporated. To continue idealizing the United States today would be utterly impossible. I know many who do not return to the homeland only because they are afraid of something. I am speaking about those who, like me, have been duped into remaining there by the ideals of pseudo-democracy. Those who have come there to get rich have, of course, gotten rich, they prosper. They like it there.

The sense of profound guilt did not leave me for all those years. I wanted to go and live in some small and quiet country like Switzerland, Sweden, Greece or maybe India. But I was only able to get out of the United States two years ago to go to Britain. This is apropos of the question of freedom, Alliluyeva added. I could not do what I wanted to.

The sense of guilt did not leave me for all those years, she went on. The decision to return home visited me several times. The first time was in New York after I had seen the movie "Oblimov", a movie about Russia. The second time was in Britain when they were celebrating there the victory of allied forces in Europe. It was beyond me how they could have forgotten, doing that, the 20 million Soviet people who had given their lives for the victory. It was such an injustice that I realized, clearly, once again where and with whom I had found myself. I did not, as a matter of fact, conceal my feelings.

Svetlana Alliluyeva dwelt on the destiny of her youngest daughter. Her father, Mr. Peters, married me having overestimated my financial situation. As soon as he realised what it really was like, he lost interest in the family and in the new-born daughter, Alliluyeva said.

"Our marriage dissolved in two years", she went on. "In the settlement we signed in Phoenex, Arizona, in the office of the Luis and Roca firm in June 1972, he renounced all his rights to his daughter, leaving her in my custody. He has not spent a cent on her education and he constantly neglected his right of visit, having visited her four times in 13 years. I am surprised at his interest in his daughter now. Mr. Peters always readily answered journalists' requests for interviews for he believed that publicity is useful for the advertising of his architectural firm", Alliluyeva said.

She noted that the girl's father had done all he could to estrange her. His relatives in America had not much liking for the girl either till the latest days.

"I ask all of you to understand and seriously consider the fact that no one has any rights with regard to the girl but myself". Svetlana Alliluyeva said. I never forced anyone of my adult children to do what I want. But while she is a school-girl she will live in accordance with what her mother deems right, Alliluyeva said.

After that Alliluyeva answered correspondents' questions. Replying to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, she said that the publishing firm to which she had been attached "maintains very close contacts both with the State Department and the CIA." On the second book, Alliluyeva said that it was a "collective work." "My pages are the chapter about India, where I wrote what I wanted. In other respects, the manuscript was read and re-read, and corrected. In the end I mentioned many of those who read the manuscript, expressing my ironic gratitude. But some people were not mentioned because, those who work in special services are usually not named."

Alliluyeva said that she could not freely choose where to live. When she wanted to settle in Switzerland, it was made clear to her that this was impossible. In the long run, she settled in Britain. But there, too, there were "all possible manipulations," as she put it. Even many of her letters to friends -- in Greece and other countries -- did not find the addresses. "It became clear to me that no matter where I will go, I will have no freedom. So I decided to go home," she said.

Some Western correspondents asked Alliluyeva questions of a political character. She replied, however, that politics is not the main thing for her. "It is not politics, but family, which is the main concern of women," she said.

Talking about her plans, Alliluyeva said that she would like to do translation work. "From now on, I'm going to lead a quiet private life, the kind I had the first forty years. Today is the last time I meet with press representatives." "Let us leave one another alone," she said, addressing foreign journalists.

IZVESTIYA ON SOVIET STANDING COMMISSIONS' ROLE

PM151105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Constantly at Work"]

[Text] One often hears the question: "The name soviet standing commissions, does that mean they are constantly in session?" Of course not. Their sessions are not so frequent as that. But it can be said that they do not have any break from their work. The deputies who are members of these commissions are constantly studying the situation in their sector or sphere of activity, preparing recommendations on how to eliminate bottlenecks, and monitoring how the recommendations are applied.

About 5 years ago dairy farms in the Lithuanian SSR were almost 1,500 milkmaids below strength. What was the reason? Was everything as it should be in their working and everyday life? The republic's Supreme Soviet Standing Commission on Maternity, Child Development, and the Work and Life of Women took up the matter. The deputies investigated the question with the help of sociologists. More than 20,000 milkmaids filled in a questionnaire. On its basis a kind of generalized "social portrait" of a milkmaid was obtained. Alongside positive factors, however, it also emerged that 1 in 5 farms had no restroom or showers and that the length of the working day was not fixed. The level of mechanization was also low in places. There were also problems finding places in creches and kindergartens.

This detailed approach to the study of the problem enabled the commission to make precise and specific recommendations on improving the situation. Specific farms were named, as were the types of machinery which could ease the stockraisers' work. These recommendations were approved by the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and were circulated to all rayon soviets and a number of ministries and departments. The deputies established strict, effective monitoring of their execution. Marked improvements resulted in an influx of workers into stockraising. The task of ensuring that every farm has its own creche and kindergarten by the end of the current 5-year plan is also being successfully resolved.

There are now more than 300,000 soviet standing commissions. They assist the organs of authority throughout the country in their responsible state activity, and their contribution to developing the representative system of soviet democracy and increasing the level of deputies' activity is very considerable.

"Every soviet has its standing commissions," Comrade K.U. Chernenko observed at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum. "It is essential that they keep their finger constantly on the pulse of our economic life." The accent is on the word constantly, since these commissions, as the soviets' working organs, ensure the continuity of their activity in periods between sessions, and it is through them that the soviets carry out their daily monitoring function. The overall standard of work of any particular soviet also depends to a considerable degree on how well its standing commissions work and the extent of their influence and persistence in achieving what has been planned.

Soviets' standing commissions are authoritative and competent organs. Their range of work is extensive, covering virtually every sphere of soviets' activity, from developing industry and agriculture through environmental protection and socialist legality. The deputies' knowledge and skill finds maximum purposeful application everywhere. The commissions take part in preparing soviet sessions and monitor how decisions are executed. They are supported in their work by an extensive aktiv. They have the right and the potential for involving scientists, experts, and specialists in particular sectors in their concerns.

The party today is keenly posing the question of improving transport work. In a country as extensive as ours transport plays a very special economic, political, and psychological role. It is very difficult without a well run transport system to ensure the accelerated development of all the republics, the further deepening of their economic cooperation, and the elimination of the differences between town and country. By providing human contacts on a countrywide scale, transport gives people access to the achievements of socialist civilization in the widest sense of that word.

These problems are at the focus of many standing commissions' attention. In Belorussia, for example, commissions have been verifying how decisions on developing the road network are being executed in Gomel Oblast. In the last 3 years more than 330 km of hard-surfaced roads have been commissioned there, driveways to the farmsteads of 50 kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been laid, and much else done.

But shortcomings too have been noted: Local potential is not being fully utilized, commissioning deadlines for roads are often overrun, and the construction industry lacks equipment. The commissions have given specific recommendations to eliminate the shortcomings.

The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet's Transport and Heavy Industry Commission not long ago began studying the question of fuel shipments. And this is not fortuitous: One-fourth of all loads transported in the republic are of fuel. The deputies visited railroad junctions, plants, and labor collectives, came to specific conclusions, and made precise recommendations. It is now a question of monitoring. Some results are already visible: Freightcars are now being repaired more promptly and to a higher standard, freightcar-hours are being saved, and there is greater order and less idle time on the railroad.

The immutable work rules of soviet standing commissions are that they should operate continuously, effectively, and persistently. They have for this every potential and adequate resources -- both those enshrined in law and those revealed by the initiative of deputies. For example, after receiving commission recommendations, all leaders are obliged by law -- within the limits of the competence of the soviets in question -- to examine the recommendations and provide an answer within a set time limit, with convincing explanations in the event of their not being adopted. Leaders of an enterprise or establishment whose activity is being discussed by a standing commission must furnish it with the requisite documents, written conclusions, record data, and other items. These leaders may be summoned to commission sessions, and, in that event, are required to provide the commissions with explanations on the questions under discussion.

In brief, soviet standing commissions have considerable rights and extensive capabilities. Unfortunately, however, by no means all of these are being used in practice or are being effectively applied, and some commissions are monitoring only poorly the execution of their decisions. For example, the soviet standing commissions of Ternopol Oblast's Monastyriskiy Rayon adopted at a recent meeting 94 recommendations directed at economic leaders, but did not once examine the question of their fulfillment. Questions related to the social transformation of the countryside and to consumer services are not always examined in depth by soviet standing commissions in the Azerbaijan SSR. And these are not isolated examples.

Soviet standing commissions constitute one of the main channels linking our people's power with the people themselves.

PRAVDA EXTOLS VIRTUES OF SOVIET PATRIOTISM

PM151636 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Patriotism -- Source of Our Strength"]

[Text] "Beloved, radiant motherland! All our boundless filial love is yours, all our thoughts are with you." This noble feeling, so vividly expressed by Mikhail Sholokhov, is in harmony with the hearts of the millions of Soviet people -- miners and construconstruction workers, foundrymen and farmers, scientists and cosmonauts, teachers and doctors. Soviet patriotism remains one of the most important features of the character of the builders of communism.

The birth of the man of the new society and the affirmation of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook comprise the main gain of socialism in the 67 years that have passed since Great October. People with highly developed awareness of social duty have been molded, and generations of collectivists, internationalists, and patriots of the socialist fatherland have been reared in the crucible of heroic struggle and revolutionary transformations, under the mighty ideological influence of the party of Communists.

Soviet patriotism expresses fervent love for the motherland, boundless devotion to the socialist system and the Communist Party, and ideological conviction. The sense of [belonging to] a single fatherland has been and remains an everlasting source of Soviet people's spiritual strength and their military and labor feats.

The life-giving strength of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, uniting the country's nations and ethnic groups within a harmonious family, was manifested to its full extent in the conflagration of the Great Patriotic War. All of its 1,418 days and nights stand before us as the time of our people's supreme staunchness and unprecedented heroism, of their devotion to international and patriotic duty.

By remembering those fallen in the battles for the socialist motherland's freedom independence and associating with the war veterans, the younger generation of Soviet people becomes spiritually stronger, carries their heroic deeds into the future, and augments the USSR's might with its labor. The inspirational strength of our peoples' patriotism is manifested increasingly fully in their desire to implement successfully the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 11th 5-Year Plan.

"Being a patriot today," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has remarked, "means to tirelessly strengthen our motherland's economic and defense potential and enhance one's readiness to defend peace from any encroachments by the imperialist aggressor...."

The shock labor campaign in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War gathers pace with every passing day and month. The country's daily life abounds with events and deeds which raise Soviet people's sense of patriotic pride even higher. The successes by industrial workers who have fulfilled the output sales and labor productivity growth plans for the first 10 months of the 5-year plan's 4th year generate a feeling of joy. The motherland's gratitude has been earned by those who have successfully finished the strenuous harvest work and worked hard and conscientiously in fields and stock units to ensure the well organized operation of the agro-industrial complex. We are justly proud of the space "marathon" accomplished by the crews of Salyut 7 and Soyuz, who completed the longest orbital flight in history.

Through their shock labor and patriotic deeds, Soviet people lead the motherland to higher levels of social, economic, scientific, and technical progress. In preparation for the 27th party congress they are resolving key problems of communist creation, updating the country's production forces, transferring the national economy to the track of intensification, and increasing labor productivity.

By strengthening the patriotic feelings of USSR citizens, the party is striving to ensure that conscientious, honest, and well organized labor becomes an inalienable part of every person's daily life. Our motherland's annals of today contain accomplishments which, in terms of their patriotic ardor, are similar to the feats accomplished by working people in the rear during the Great Patriotic War. One of the most eloquent proofs of this can be seen in the intensive opening up of natural resources in the country's eastern regions.

The CPSU highly values the patriotic feelings of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia. It is doing everything possible to develop and strengthen these noble feelings. To comprehensively boost people's patriotic spirit means primarily to arm them with the party's ideas and explain profoundly its policy aimed at improving developed socialism; it means propagandizing on a broad scale the achievements and social gains of the land of the soviets and revealing the majesty of our daily life filled with examples of labor heroism.

Soviet patriotism demands from people both a mature world outlook and lofty morality. The party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations must strive to ensure that love for the motherland is not just limited to verbal assurances, but also involves creative principles and takes the form of specific deeds and behavior. A patriot is primarily a person who devotes his knowledge, his labor, experience, and spiritual ardor to the common cause and to augmenting the motherland's glory. National arrogance and a conciliatory attitude toward bourgeois ideology or any attempts to denigrate our democracy are alien to such a person's character.

Under the conditions of improving developed socialism, the party expands increasingly widely the horizons of the citizens' political outlook and inculcates in them a class attitude toward events occurring in the world. The lessons of the last war are alive in our memories and call for the strengthening of the socialist community and for supreme vigilance toward imperialist reaction's intrigues. The preparations for the 40th anniversary of the great victory create favorable conditions for expanding the military-patriotic education of Soviet people. We must show special concern for the ideological tempering of young citizens, for molding within them such lofty moral qualities are industry and readiness, if need be, to accomplish feats and overcome all difficulties for the sake of the motherland's happiness. One of the most vivid expression of Soviet people's patriotism is their concern to strengthen the country's defense capability and its Armed Forces.

The life-giving force of the patriotism of our country's peoples grows and intensifies in the struggle to implement the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. This is the guarantee of new accomplishments by them and of confident progress by the motherland toward communism.

COMMUNIST PARTY'S ROLE IN SOVIET SOCIETY VIEWED

PM151425 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 45 (Signed to Press 10 Nov 84) p 12

[Aleksandr Krotkov interview with Doctor of Historical Sciences Yuriy Malov -- no place or date given: "The Party, the People, and the Theories of Sovietologists" -- first paragraph is MOSCOW NEWS editorial introduction]

[Text] Books about the Soviet Union published by Western research centres have focused of late on relations between the Communist Party on the USSR and the entire Soviet people. "MN" asked Yuriy Malov, D.Sc.[Doctor of Sciences] (History), to comment on some of them. "If all Soviet citizens share the communist ideology, why then are only 18 million of them Party members, i.e. only one-tenth of the country's adult population?"

A: It is not the Communist Party's objective to absorb all the country's adult population. It brings together on a voluntary basis the most conscientious and active representatives of the working class, peasants and the intelligentsia. In order to join the party it is not enough to accept and support the provisions of the party programme and rules. One has also to be active in one of the party organizations and carry into effect party decisions. In other words, the Communist Party is not simply a union of like-minded persons; it is a union of active like-minded persons. And its policy, which corresponds to the people's interests, is a guarantee that the party enjoys the trust and support of society. Characteristically, many citizens without party affiliation call themselves "non-party Communists" stressing thereby their agreement with its policy.

Q: But was this the way the founders of Marxism conceived of the party's role? "The great party of the proletariat," writes the West German researcher H. Mommsen, for example, "was viewed by Marx and Engels not as an organization set up by able organizers and leaders but as a spontaneous movement of the proletariat."

A: Similar allegations are fairly typical, though they are at variance with reality. In the Communist Manifesto Marx and Engels clearly defined the role of Communists who are "practically...the most resolute section of the working-class parties of every country, that section which pushes forward all others". It was precisely this role that was fulfilled by the Communist League and the International Workingmen's Association created by Marx and Engels, the latter organization giving rise to the setting up of proletarian parties in many countries. As for the idea of the spontaneity of the proletarian movement, it was borrowed by Sovietologists from opportunists and attributed to Marx and Engels.

Q: In Marx's works, allege many Western researchers, there are no indications that he ever viewed the party as an instrument of power after the victory of the revolution.

A: It would be in order to remind those who try to exploit the authority of the founders of Marxism to justify the idea that there is "no need" for a communsit party to build a new society, of the direct statement by Marx and Engels that "organizing the working class into a political party is essential in order to ensure the victory of a social revolution and the attainment of its final objective -- the elimination of classes." Marx and Engels cautioned that without that the workers "are sure to become the dupes of the Favres and Pyats the morning after the battle". (Favre and Pyat were bourgeois politicians at the time of the Paris commune in 1971. The former instigated the Versailles white terror and the latter did a lot of harm to the Commune by his phrasemongering and by instigating a factional conflict.)

It was Lenin who developed the Marxist concept of a proletarian party as the political vanguard of the working class. He wrote: "...The spontaneous struggle of the proletariat will not become its genuine 'class struggle' until this struggle is led by a strong organization of revolutionaries."

Q: The opinion is current in the West that this position adopted by Lenin indicates his lack of faith in the working class, that he attributed to the proletariat only spontaneity while associating conscientiousness exclusively with the party.

A: Soviet as well as many serious Western scholars disagree with this opinion. Referring to the attempts by some of his colleagues to ascribe to Lenin lack of belief in the possibility of a spontaneous movement of working people and their reliance on a conspiratorial elite of professional revolutionaries, the well-known British historian N. Harding wrote that it would be absurd to maintain that Lenin had become disillusioned with spontaneity. On the contrary, says Harding, he had waited more than anyone else for this outburst and set great store by its revolutionary possibilities. What is more, his entire plan that he had been working on since 1899 proceeded from the fact that if the Social Democrats wanted to succeed they would have to exploit that imminent outburst, to organize it on a national level. Otherwise sporadic and isolated attempts by the workers to topple the autocracy would be dealt with piecemeal. On the whole one can agree with such an assessment.

As far as conscientiousness is concerned, Lenin by no means attributed it exclusively to the party. The working mass, he said, also takes part in the elaboration and development of a socialist ideology.

"The take part," he noted, "not as workers, but as socialist theoreticians, as Proudhons and Weitlings...." The party wholeheartedly welcomes such participation.

Q: It is alleged that the party favours the participation of the masses in public life in words only. In practice, writes J. Porket, of the University of Oxford, the party rigidly controls this process. Whatever public activity is permitted is organized and controlled from the top.

A: To start off with, let us see what opportunities there are in this country for public activity. In addition to taking part in elections, (traditional to all democracies, including bourgeois ones) there are at least four other ways the masses can participate in public life: through public discussion of draft laws, through involvement in the work of government bodies, through taking part in the activities of public organizations, such as trade unions, voluntary public order squads, committees of public inspection at enterprises, and, lastly, through socialist emulation.

Let's take the discussion of draft laws, for example. These discussions are indeed organized. Before a draft becomes law it is published in the press, and for several months all those who feel like it can voice their opinions, propose amendments and additions. This was the case several months ago when the draft of the school reform came up for discussion, this was the case last year when the draft law on work collectives was discussion is organized is by no means to say that it is controlled from the top. Elections, for instance, are organized, too, but no one concludes that they are held "under control".

Each time the discussion of a draft law takes place in this country, Western observers write that they are "amazed" at the fact of the free discussion of the draft. There is nothing to be amazed at -- it is only natural And another thing, long before draft laws come into existence many articles appear in the press while governmental, party and trade union bodies receive floods of letters on the most varied problems of our life. It is these articles and letters that no one organizes that often prompt the issuing of draft laws.

Q: The words in the Party Rules to the effect that it has become today the party of the entire people are viewed by Sovietologists as recognition of the fact that the CPSU has shed its class essence and consequently of its demise. What then, they ask, is to be made of the policy, aimed at strengthening the leading role of the CPSU in the country?

A: The Communist Party of the USSR has become the party of the entire people because the exploiter classes it fought against have completely disappeared in this country. Representing the people as a whole, not only does it not assume the nature of a non-class or independent-of-class organization, it becomes a still more perfect instrument for pursuing a policy according with the interest of the working class. And even our enemies admit that this makes for the CPSU's "unprecedent strength".

Q: What are the functions of the Communist Party today? Why enhance its leading role?

A: The growing scale and complexity of the tasks of communist construction necessitate constant improvement in the guidance of this tremendous creative work. We do not follow a beaten track, we are building a society the like of which has never been seen before. We are building it on the basis of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist theory. It is only natural that the party should guide and organize this process.

Q: But, they say in the West, the CPSU extends it influence over such areas of human activity whose free development could only be hampered by party "interference". Take scientific and technological progress, for example. If they want to be productive, writes I. Nogee, scientists should be guided by the results of their research rather than by the party catechism.

A: Such reasoning lumps together two problems which, although interconnected, are in point of fact absolutely independent. The problem of the development of science and technology, on the one hand, and the problem of scientific and technological progress as a social phenomenon, on the other.

The content of scientific knowledge is an objective truth, independent of a scientist's political stand. Therefore, all talk about the existence of, say, "class" mathematics, or "national" physics is farfetched. At the same time, scientific and technological progress does not take place in a vacuum but in specific historical conditions. The fundamental change it effects in views engenders deep-going social changes. These changes can follow different directions. The socialist state channels achievements in science into raising public production and improving the quality of life. This in its turn contributes to achieving such social goals as the elimination of still existing class distinctions, the combining of physical and mental work, the drawing closer together of the socialist nations.

Party guidance consists in producing a single policy in the field of science and technology, in creating the material base, in programming the scientific work, in coordinating the efforts of scientists working in the most promising fields of research, in training scientific personnel, in speeding up the realization of scientific findings and their introduction into the national economy.

The allegation that our scientists have to be guided in their work by a "party catechism" rather than by research results is utter nonsense. That such an allegation was ever made is, I believe, an example of how our enemies try first to misinterpret socialism by making it out to be an absurdity, and then to triumphantly refute the absurdity!

Q: In this country the working class and the collective-farm peasantry are being brought gradually closer together. This process is viewed in the West as the result of the party's policy of getting rid of the peasantry which, in their opinion, is a social force alien to socialism. How, they ask, can a party which follows such a policy consider itself as representing the entire people?

A: But the fact of the matter is we do not follow such a policy. This view is yet another absurdity. The decrease in the peasantry's share in the composition of the country's population is a natural tendency. It is connected with the increasing productivity of labor in agriculture and with the fact that workers thus released transfer to other spheres of the economy.

The decrease in the number of the peasantry by no means signifies that the Soviet village stops getting fresh manpower resources. Each year collective and state farms are joined by thousands of specialists, a wide variety of machine operators, and young people. The process of eliminating the distinctions between agricultural and industrial workers is a process which eliminates distinctions between their working conditions and their living standards. The party's policy as regards the collective-farm peasantry is aimed at accelerating these processes.

Q: Many Sovietologists speak about the existence of national contradictions in the USSR. The alleged contradictions, in their opinion, are made insoluble by the very existence of the Communist Party.

"The party," writes the Frenchwoman H. Carrere d'Encausse "has the attainment of unity as its avowed objective while 'national differences' fit neither in its programme nor in its plans."

A: On the eighth day after the October Revolution the Soviet Government promulgated the Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia signed by Lenin. It proclaimed the equality and sovereignty of the peoples of Russia: their right to self-determination up to full secession and the formation of an independent state; the abolition of all national and religious privileges and restrictions, and free development of the national minorities. By assisting one another all the republics have succeeded in Soviet years in building up a modern industry, in increasing national cadres of the working class and intelligentsia, in developing their national culture.

Communists have never set themselves the aim of perpetuating national differences. The rapid growth of the economy and culture in this country were accompanied by an intensive exchange of personnel between the republics and a growth in migration which in turn led to the "intermingling" of nationalities. But Communists do not intend to force this process. During the nationwide discussions of the draft Constitution there were proposals to include in its text the notion of a single Soviet nation, that the union and autonomous republics be eliminated or the sovereign rights of the union republics be sharply restricted and that they be denied the right to secede from the USSR. Though there were not many such proposals, the party, nevertheless, found it necessary to state where it stands on the matter.

It was stated that the Soviet people's sociopolitical unity, does not at all imply that the national distinctions have disappeared...In the process of building communism they are being steadily drawn ever closer together and are being mutually enriched in their spiritual life. But we would be taking a dangerous path if we were artificially to step up this objective process.

Q: What grounds are there to claim that there are "Great Russian tendencies" in the party, and a "disproportionate" representation in it of many non-Russian groups?

A: On the eve of the October Revolution two party organizations, that of the central industrial region and that of Petrograd (now Leningrad) and province accounted for 37 per cent of party membership. This was because it was here that the most conscientious and active part of Russia's proletariat was concentrated. Today there is a numerous working class contingent in every union and autonomous republic. This broadens the opportunities for consolidating the multinational basis of the CPSU.

The number of Communists per one hundred people has grown over the past 50 years as follows: by four times in Turkmenia, five times in Azerbaijan, six times in Georgia, nine times in Kirgizia and the Ukraine, ten times in Belorussia and Kazakhstan, thirty times in Tajikistan. Little evidence here of "Great Russian" tendencies then.

Q: But still what in your opinion is the main criterion for assessing the Communist Party of the USSR and its relations with the Soviet people?

A: Any organization or persons are best judged by their actions. Accepting the CPSU's role as the leader in Soviet society, Western experts are often obliged to state, however reluctantly, that the extremely successful programme of industrialization and especially the consolidation of the country's position in international affairs and the realization of the nation's historic objectives are associated with the party's name. Such is the opinion of American researchers G. Hough and M. Fainsod. Their point of view is shared today in the West by many sober-minded people.

USSR'S BATALIN INTERVIEWED ON ELDERLY'S NEEDS

PM161503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with Yu.P. Batalin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, by special correspondent Valeriy Kadzhaya: "Veterans: Years and Cares" -- date and place not stated; first two and final paragraphs are IZVESTIYA comment]

[Text] Old age is a complicated time in a man's life. There is a change in his habitual life style norms, which is most frequently very hard. Illnesses, loneliness, and often grave emotional experiences lie in wait with age. Sparing elderly people all this completely is impossible, but easing their difficulties, supporting them morally and, when necessary, materially is the duty of all society and of each labor collective and each one of us...

Yu.P. Batalin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, talks with our correspondent about veterans' affairs and concerns.

[Kadzhaya] Yuriy Petrovich, how is the demographic situation in the country taking shape?

[Batalin] The number of elderly people is increasing -- that is the main trend. It is characteristic of all developed countries today, ours included. The numbers of pensioners in the USSR now total about 54 million and, according to forecasts, their numbers will reach 69 million in 15 years time! This generates a whole package of problems. One of the most serious is how to preserve social activeness and extend working life and with it longevity because, to paraphrase the ancient Romans, it may be said that "work is life."

Medical research shows that prolonging social activeness helps to prolong life and maintain health. That is why such great importance is attached to enlisting pensioners to work. This is essential primarily for them. It is essential to society, because it is interested in making the fullest use of the rich experience and high qualifications of labor veterans, of their prestige and educational example to young people. At the same time it resolves the problem of manpower, whose shortage is being felt: The decline in the natural increase in manpower resources will continue until almost the mid-nineties, that is for another entire decade.

[Kadzhaya] In recent years a number of government resolutions have been adopted defining the procedure for organizing pensioners' work and the responsibility of ministries, departments, and local organs of power for the matter and offering specific benefits to veterans and enterprises. How are they being implemented in practice?

[Batalin] The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, in conjunction with the AUCCTU, recently held an all-union conference-seminar on the problems of organizing pensioners' work and daily life. We held it in Dnepropetrovsk. This city was chosen because the work done here with veterans can serve as an example to many. It is very important to define and prepare jobs in which a pensioner can work as productively as possible. The system for certifying and rationalizing jobs which has been successfully applied at the combine plant and then at many other enterprises in the city makes it possible to do this. During certification every job is assessed not only by technological, organizational, and economic criteria but also by social criteria, taking working conditions into account. On this basis modernization is carried out and favorable opportunities are created for veterans to work at full strength or at a reduced capacity.

harkov Oblast undertakes purposeful prepension vocational guidance. Here too the main mphasis is on creating favorable conditions for continuing labor activity after crossng the pension Rubicon. This question has been included in a separate section in ollective contracts. As a result, 80-85 percent of veterans stay on at the oblast's nterprises after being assigned their pensions, whereas this indicator averages about 0 percent for the country as a whole.

here is one more important reserve which is connected with no expenditure on technical easures whatsoever, but which produces no less an effect -- that is working a part-time ay or week. The practice of many of our country's enterprises shows that this is an xtremely promising form of organizing pensioners' work and they themselves are most ager of all to work under this easy going regime.

ome pensioners, for health or other reasons, cannot work at an enterprise but are ager to work at home. Work at home is a very advantageous, useful thing, especially n the production of consumer goods. What in my view is a very promising form, "nearomicile labor," is also being developed. It is a case of creating special premises in esidential areas where appropriate equipment is installed -- not everyone can work in is own apartment.

Kadzhaya] Pensioners include a considerable proportion of people of advanced years. f course, they are no longer strong enough to work. Very many of them, particularly hose living alone, need help. What is being done to improve services for them?

Batalin] First, the network of residential homes for the single elderly is being xpanded. Second, new forms of home services are being introduced. For instance, in stonia groups of workers, each of whom is assigned at least 15 pensioners, have been reated at the social security departments of several cities and rayons. They shop ithout payment for their charges, take their washing, bring in fuel, in short, render arious services. State expenditure with this form of service is several times less han maintenance in residential homes.

n the RSFSR, and the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Georgian, and Latvian Union Republics an xperiment is being conducted whereby the employees of residential homes provide home ervices for the aged and invalids. They supply food and hot meals, change linen, lean, and so forth.

he experience of people in Irkutsk and Yerevan is very valuable. It is a matter of onstructing houses for single veterans and elderly married couples. These houses ontain a canteen, medical center, orders desk [stol zakazov], and good offices bureau byuro dobrykh uslug].

ut, and I am very deeply convinced of this, it is their work comrades who can do most f all. Congratulating them on their birthday, inviting them to a celebration, assigng a voucher for a sanatorium, and so forth -- all this is a manifestation of the implest human attention and care so essential in old age. Enterprises have now eceived the right to construct homes for their veterans. They also have wide opportunties for organizing services, medical treatment, and leisure for workers who have tarted receiving their pension. All this will not only relieve veterans' old age but ill also help to form stable labor collectives.

Kadzhaya] Many of the letters the editorial office receives from elderly readers ontain complaints of "lack of communication": There is no one to talk to. And most ften there is no one to talk to because there is nowhere to do it. The experience of ur friends in the socialist countries prompts the best solution to this problem: ensioners' clubs.

[Batalin] Veterans' clubs, it seems to me, should become as inalienable a part of our way of life as kindergartens, schools, and cultural institutions. I am attentively following all publicaitons concerning the work of veterans' councils, mutual aid funds, and other pensioners' self-help organizations. The basis for creating their clubs exists and there is a great need for them. I would say a vital need.

Resolving this problem immediately will be difficult, especially with regard to premises. I think that initially the broadest possible use should be made of the potential of culture palaces and centers, red corners, and other suitable premises at their places of residence.

[Kadzhaya] In February last year the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems recommended that local soviet ispolkoms create coordinating commissions for pooling the efforts of all those who are involved in organizing pensioners' work and daily life. Has your appeal met with a response?

[Batalin] I cannot say it has met with a broad response. Any recommendations are called recommendations because they are not binding in nature. They have met with a response among enthusiasts, and coordinating commissions tod ay are operating successfully in only a few cities of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldavia. Of course, that is not enough. Obviously, one has to agree with the idea expressed in your newspaper to the effect that the soviets should form standing commissions for veterans' affairs. This will undoubtedly enhance the responsibility and activeness of local organs of power in improving pensioners' work and daily lives.

In general, I must emphasize that the role of the soviets of all levels in this matter is a leading one. Life shows that where the soviet ispolkoms engage in elderly people's affairs in a planned manner, there is headway. For instance, take job placement again. The best indicator is for Georgia -- 50 percent of pensioners in the republic work. Throughout the country as a whole the average is 35 percent. In Georgia the local soviet ispolkoms annually examine the state of pensioners' job placement and approve plans for enterprises and organizations. Polls and questionnaires involving nonworking pensioners are conducted regularly in the republic and they are helped to find congenial work.

Or take a sore point like the construction of residential homes. The need for them is great, but targets for their construction are not being fulfilled. In the current 5-year plan R48 million earmarked for the purpose have not been assimilated. Matters are particularly bad in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. At the same time, in Moldavia and Estonia, for instance, the construction of residential homes is proceeding precisely according to plan. On analysis it emerges that their installation is under the strict control of local organs of power.

Very rich experience in organizing pensioners' work and daily life has been accumulated in the country today. The main thing now is to "invent the bicycle" and to introduce all this is valuable in practice, to introduce it and introduce it again. And to do so as quickly as possible.

From the editorial office: Elderly people's affairs and concerns have always been within IZVESTIYA's sphere of attention. Considering the importance of the problem, our newspaper will continue to discuss extensively the most urgent questions of veteran's lives. This applies to preparation for deserved leisure, the opportunity for work within their power, the organization of their leisure, their participation in public work, and finally all forms of service -- from medical to trade services. We await letters from you, comrade veterans, and from all those perturbed by the concerns of the elderly and those connected with their affairs, we await specific subjects and proposals.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES RAYON CONFERENCE AT CPSU GORKOM

PM161153 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of party raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen has been held at Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Taking part in the conference's work were members and candidate members of Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau, chiefs of party gorkom sections, deputy chairmen of Moscow Gorispolkom, and leaders of a number of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations and administrations and city organizations.

R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, reported to the conference on the results of the celebrations of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow.

L.I. Matveyev, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Party Organizational Work Department, reported on progress in the report and election meetings in the city's party organizations.

B.V. Pokarzhevskiy, secretary of Moscow Gorispolkom, delivered a report on the local soviets' work plans for the immediate future.

The speech by T.A. Arkhipova, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Propaganda and Agitation Section, was devoted to the further improvement of mass political work in labor collectives and at places of residence.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the conference.

GRISHIN AT SOCIALIST PROPERTY PROTECTION MEETING

LD162243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Increasing efforts by collectives and all Muscovites to ensure the safety and integrity of socialist property were urged by a meeting of the aktiv of party, soviet and public organizations, and law-enforcement organs of Moscow, held today. The meeting discussed tasks connected with further intensifying the struggle against misappropriations, bribery, and other abuses. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. Taking part in the meeting were Comrade Savinkin, head of the Administative Organs Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU; Comrade Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs; and Comrade Rekunkov, USSR General Procurator.

PUBLISHERS RELEASE BROCHURE OF CHERNENKO SPEECH

LD170115 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 16 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Politicheskaya Literatura publishers have brought out Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's brochure: Speech at the Meeting with Heads of Youth Organizations of the Socialist Countries. The brochure has been published in a mass edition.

TV PROGRAM DETAILS LAND RECLAMATION WORK

OW150931 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0930 GMT on 1 November carries the 30-minute "Science and Life" program, which is devoted to problems of land reclamation work. As the video shows machines working in a field, the program's narrator says: "Preparations for this program began several months before the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum. This branch of work was summing up results. We met scientists, land reclamation workers, and leaders in this branch of work, who assessed scientific developments and outlined concrete tasks for their broad implementation."

The video cuts to show Nikolay Fedorovich Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, standing in a field as earth-moving equipment operates in the background. Facing the camera, Vasilyev says: "Large-scale land reclamation work in our country began in 1966 when the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum was held. It adopted an expanded program of land reclamation. Since that time, land reclamation work has been carried out over a total area of 33 million hectares, including 19 million hectares of irrigated land and 14 million hectares of drained land." The video shows a rural scene, described by the narrator as typical for the "central belt," with swamps, boulders in the soil, and lightly wooded areas. As the video shows heavy equipment slowly transforming lightly wooded fields into plowed land, the narrator notes the difficulty of this work.

Vasilyev is again shown and says: "The land reclamation work that we are carrying out in our country is being conducted on a high engineering level. When we consider land irrigation work, then, basically, we are considering work carried out with the aid of sprinkler machines. Such machines as the Fregat, Dnepr, and Volzhanka are being used most extensively in our country. Presently, a new machine, the Kuban, has appeared, which is practically a robot that works automatically without human interference and ensures a very high quality of irrigation." As the video shows the "Kuban" irrigation sprinkler in operation, the narrator notes that it is "entering the practice of agriculture with difficulty" and discusses the conflicting assessments being made of this machine. He notes that wherever it is being used in an efficient and creative way it has proved its worth. A.P. Tsuprik, chief hydrotechnologist of the "Druzhba Narodov" Kolkhoz, lauds the electrically operated machine and notes that it saves land, cuts down on water erosion, and reduces the labor force needed for irrigation work.

The narrator outlines the use of the "Kuban" machine in the Crimea as the video shows it at work. Vasilyev is then shown and says: "Recently, in order to achieve a better regulation of the water and air regime, we have been using data for aerospace surveys and remote sounding methods and have been receiving information on soil moisture; on the basis of this information, recommendations are made to practical workers in kolkhozes and sovkhozes who organize irrigation. A second very important objective in our work is the automation of land reclamation systems. We plan to develop systems that will permit us to irrigate agricultural crops automatically with the help of sensors. With automatic control systems we will be able to have the machines turn themselves on when there is a need for moisture and carry out the irrigation themselves; when there is no requirement for moisture they will automatically cut themselves off."

The narrator notes that remote sounding of the earth with the help of ultrahigh frequency radiometers is now in use and that the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has adopted a decision to organize a special center for processing and utilizing aerospace information. As video shows technicians collecting data from instruments in the field and on fields of crops, systems already used in the Non-Chernozem Zone are discussed.

Vasilyev is again shown and says: "We carry out earth work totaling 8 billion cubic meters annually. This is practically half of all earth work carried out in our country. Therefore, we require heavy earth-moving equipment, equipment of great single unit power. Presently we would very much like to get digging machines designed on the basis of the T-330 and T-250 tractors. We are also waiting for the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building to supply a new chassis, a land reclamation [meliorativnoye] chassis, built on the basis of the T-130 and K-701 tractors.

"All of our land-digging machines will be mounted on this main machine and they will permit us to mechanize all of our labor intensive jobs."

The video shows earth-moving machinery in operation as the narrator outlines the difficulty of their job. As the narrator notes that research into modern specialized equipment is being carried out by the Kostyakov All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Reclamation, the video cuts to show L.G. Balayev, academician at the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VASKHNIL), who notes that machines needed for land reclamation work must have engines some 3-5 times more powerful than available ones. He says: "Preference should be given to the creation of machines operating without interruption, provided with electrical or hydraulic transmissions, and controlled by the use of laser, radio, and other automated means. One of the main problems in land reclamation work is the elimination of the seasonal nature of this work, in other words, organization of land reclamation work in winter. This requires the creation of special labor organizations for work in harsh climatic conditions, deep rippers, equipment to prevent the freezing of the soil under conditions of freezing temperatures, use of the energy of explosions, and so forth. The entire complex mechanization of land reclamation work at the present time is carried out on the basis of a system of machines that was developed by scientific research institutes of our branch, headed by our institute.

"However, I must say that over the past three 5-year plan periods this system of machines was implemented for only 55 percent by machinery building departments. It can now be said with certainty that also in the next, 12th, 5-Year Plan period this system of machines for land reclamation work will not be implemented fully. Of course, we understand the difficulties of machinery building ministries. Today our machinery building ministries are carrying out the devlopment of a series of machines, including agricultural machines, with an enormous variety of types. Under these conditions, of course, a correct and reasonable way out of the situation must be found." Balayev notes that one way out is to concentrate efforts on the development of separate systems of machines and the development of machines that bring about revolutionary transformation in the productivity of land reclamation work.

The video cuts to show a number of machines engaged in the construction of an irrigation channel, with the narrator identifying it as the Saratov canal. As automated concrete-laying operations are shown, the narrator notes that the branch uses more than 700 types of machines and mechanisms. The video then cuts to show polyethylene drainage pipe-laying work, with the digging machine guided along its path by a laser device.

Vasilyev returns to the screen and says: "The next question, which, to a very great degree would help us decide the extent of technical progress, is the provision of polymer materials to our branch. We have a great need for this. You have seen how the drainage pipes were being laid, drainage pipes made from polyethylene. This work is carried out on a very extensive scale, and, therefore, we need very much for the Ministry of the Chemical Industry to produce, and the USSR Gosplan to allocate, a sufficient quantity of polymer materials for the construction of drainage.

"Laser technology can find a broad use in our work. Therefore, we expect the Ministry of the Electronics Industry to produce and supply is with laser devices that could help us in laying drainage at specific inclines, for planning the soil surface, and for other land reclamation tasks."

As the video cuts to show a machine cutting small trees, the narrator outlines the work necessary to turn the land into new plowland. Machinery is shown feeding the cut trees into a hopper from which wood chips pour out to be used in covering drainage ditches. Vasilyev is shown with a group of men viewing the experimental equipment. He says: "Generally, we must work out the actual quantity of brush to be cleared, the economic expenditures needed for this task, and the economic benefits we will derive from this effort." As the video shows wood chips pouring out of the machine, a voice can be heared noting that the machine can process 6 cubic meters an hour.

The video cuts to show tanker trucks marked with the words "Khimmeliorant" of the All-Union Soyuzvodpolimer Scientific Production Association and pans to show B.S. Maslov, doctor of technical sciences, talking about the problem of drainage of heavy soil. He notes that there are approximately 20 million hectares of waterlogged heavy soil in the country and that drainage methods in use are not sufficient to drain water from the root zone of this soil. He adds that lately "we believe that the most progressive and most prospective method for draining heavy soil consists of closed drainage supplemented with deep hoeing." He explains that this requires laying drainage pipes about 1.2 metres deep and hoeing perpendicular to this to a depth of about 80 centimeters.

Maslov then turns to the heavy land cultivating equipment, which is marked with the word "Tests", and notes that his All-Union Soyuzvodpolimer Scientific Production Association developed the equipment that does the required hoeing and adds liquid chemical reclamation agents [khimmeliorant]. He notes that the search for suitable liquid polymers is being pursued with the USSR Academy of Sciences and that "more contacts with the Ministry of the Chemical Industry in this search" would be beneficial.

The program continues with video shots of the Kolkhida depression in the Georgian SSR and the narrator describing the inability of local soil to absorb water resulting in extensive flooding during rainy periods. VASKHNIL Academician Ts. Ye. Mirtskhulava is then shown at the institute discussing methods being applied to drain the region. He adds that 20 institutes are working on this problem and expresses the hope that scientists will propose scientifically substantiated methods for reclaiming the Kolkhida depression.

After shots of various land drainage projects in Georgia, A. G. Musuridze, chief of Glavgruzvodstroy [Main Georgian Water Resources Construction Administration], is shown discussing land drainage work. He notes the use of laser technology, the application of corrugated perforated polyethylene pipes produced in Georgia, and the use of mobile pumps of up to 20 cubic meters, a second capacity which eliminates the need to build pumping stations and decreases the cost of projects.

After shots of a compressed water-powered conveyor type transportation system developed in Georgia and shots of water reservoirs and irrigation canals, the narrator says that the aim of land reclamation work is to achieve stable harvests, regardless of natural weather conditions. He says: "This is the main purpose of the general state program of land reclamation that was recently discussed at the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Nikolay Fedorovich Vasilyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, took part in the debate at the plenum. We asked him to conclude our program."

The video cuts to show Vasilyev in an office. Facing the camera, he says: "The very fact that the CPSU Central Committee plenum was held and the speech at the plenum made by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, attest to the enormous attention devoted by our party to the development of land reclamation in our country. The plenum's decisions raise land reclamation to a qualitatively new level, which should ensure an increase in the return of already established land reclamation funds and the further development of land reclamation construction in our country. The great tasks set by the plenum of our party's Central Committee can be fulfilled by us only by introducing new achievements of science and technology and only through a broad development of scientific and technical progress.

"The long-term program envisages very extensive measures aimed at automating production. It particularly plans to change all pumping stations, hydraulic engineering facilities, and wide-span sprinkling equipment to automatic operation in accordance with agricultural and meteorological parameters for around-the-clock operation without the participation of irrigators.

"We have everything for this purpose and have already created such pioneer systems in Saratov Oblast. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov's report also noted that, besides raising yields from already established land reclamation projects, we must engage in large-scale construction. Therefore, extremely extensive measures are being adopted for further construction of land reclamation systems, mainly in our country's southern areas. A distinctive feature now lies in the fact that water resources of the majority of rivers in the country's south have already been exhausted, and extensive tasks to redistribute part of the run-off of northern and Siberian rivers and construction of large hydraulic engineering structures and transporting canals in order to provide the required quantity of water resources to southern regions are now being placed on the agenda.

"In his speech Konstantin Ustinovich paid particular attention to protection of the environment and preventing negative influences from the land reclamation work that we carry out. These questions will be invariably taken into consideration in our work and we will strive to prevent negative influences of our work on the environment.

"In conclusion, I would like to say that a very good program has been adopted, and it is bolstered by large capital investments and material resources. We will do everything possible to increase our contribution to solving the country's Food Program."

POWER MINISTRY NEGLECTS FARM POWER SUPPLY NEEDS

PM121702 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 31 October in its first edition carries on page 3 an 1,800-word article entitled "The Ministry's Poor Relations" by special correspondents B. Lazarev and V. Mikhaylov who write from Novgorod Oblast. The article, carried under the rubric "Operation 'Rural Power Engineering'," describes repeated instances of power cuts on farms in various parts of Novgorod Oblast. The writers note that power demand has increased nearly fivefold in the oblast in the past 10 years and that, "in principle," the supply problem has been resolved: "All farms belong to the state power network." Despite this, outages are still occurring. "People's control workers are reporting outages and associated losses from all parts of the oblast. From January through September this year, over 1,680 agricultural establishments were left without power on different occasions and for different periods of time, including 967 farms which were without power for a total of 60 days. Consequently, agriculture in Novogorod Oblast lost over 600,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity.

"'Not all the losses can be calculated, of course, but we have lost over 700 metric tons of milk on which both labor and feed had already been spent,' P.V. Nikiforov, chief of the oblast agriculture administration, said."

The authors note that the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is "in no hurry to come to the countryside's aid." Furthermore, this "lack of haste has, to a certain extent, been legitimized and raised to the level of a normative." The writers cite the ministry's explanation that the provision of power facilities and repairs depends on the number of consumers in a given area and that, for this reason, farms are not accorded top priority. They note that much can be done "at local level" but that, even so, the "main source" of power is the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, whose ideas about agriculture, the writers believe, are outdated, particularly when it comes to the degree of mechanization and electrification involved there. For this reason "serious charges" are being leveled at the ministry, and the writers conclude by stressing the agriculture should not be left without power "even for a single hour."

SELSKAYA ZHIZN DISCUSSES EARLY NOVEMBER CROPS

PM151107 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Nov 84 p 1

[Agrometeorologist L. Litvinenko report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] On most of the country's European territory the temperature was above normal during the first 10-day period of November. Then temperatures dropped sharply in the northern half. Subsequently, the cold air spread to southern regions. The minimum air temperature for the 10-day period in the southeast Ukraine, most oblasts of the Volga Region, the southern Urals, and the northeast of the Central Region was minus 6-10 degrees and minus 15-30 degrees further north. Precipitation (11-30mm, and up to 45mm in some places) occurred mainly north of a line linking Leningrad, Tula, Ulyanovsk, and Ufa.

Vegetation in winter crops had ceased in the main. In the east of the Northern and over most of the Volga-Vyatka, the Urals, and certain oblasts of the Central and the Volga Regions winter crops were covered by a thin layer of snow. Minimum temperatures at winter crop tillering node depth ranged between zero and minus 1 degrees. In the agricultural regions of West Siberia and the northeast oblasts of Kazakhstan, temperatures dropped noticeably during the first half of the 10-day period.

The most severe frosts -- minus 25-30 degrees -- occurred toward the end of the 10-day period. Over most of Siberia and northeast Kazakhstan 11-30mm and, in some places, up to 45mm of precipitation occurred. In West Siberia winter grain crops were in a state of winter dormancy. They were covered by a 8-11cm and, in some places, 15-20cm layer of snow.

In the Far East the average air temperature for the 10-day period was 2-4 degrees above normal. However, toward the end of the period temperatures dropped here too. At night there were severe frosts in Amur Oblast and Khabarovsk Kray, ranging from minus 15 to minus 25 degrees and down to minus 31 degrees in the west of the region. In most areas 11-30mm of precipitation occurred, and, in central parts of Khabarovsk Kray, up to 50-60mm. In Central Asian Republics mild weather prevailed. Average air temperatures for the 10-day period were 1-2 degrees above normal in most regions. In most parts of the Transcaucasus average air temperatures were close to or slightly above normal. Winter grain crop vegetation continued.

LAUNCH OF COSMOS 1610 SATELLITE REPORTED

LD151259 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov (TASS) -- The latest artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1610 was launched today in the Soviet Union to continue research of cosmic space. It was launched into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of orbit -- 105 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 1,027 km; mimum distance from the earth's surface -- 987 km; inclination of orbit -- 83 degrees. The equipment installed in the satellite is operating normally.

USSR TO SEND ROBOT PROBE TO VENUS IN JUNE 1985

LD181558 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] A balloon probe for exploring the atmosphere and surface of Venus has been tested in the Soviet Union. In June 1985 the flying robot, with a computer, which is the first device of its kind in the history of cosmonautics, will be dropped on Venus from a Soviet automatic station, which will then continue its flight toward Halley's Comet. The balloon probe is to study the mysterious rotation of the cloud cover, the pressure, temperature, and other properties of the atmosphere of Venus.

TV COVERAGE EXTENDED TO OUTLYING REGIONS

More Color in Far North

PM141457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 84 First Edition p 6

[Nonstaff correspondent A. Dzyuri report: "Yet Another Television Channel"]

[Text] Norilsk, 8 Nov -- Television viewers in Norilsk, Dudinka, Talnakh, and Kayerkan have begun to receive three color television channels. Norilsk inhabitants saw the first broadcasts from Moscow 25 years ago. The commissioning of a third color channel is yet another step in the comprehensive plan for the social development of the regions of the Far North.

Second Program in Yakutia

PM141441 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Another Channel"]

[Text] The inhabitants of the Ust-Nera settlement in Yakutia can now pick up Central Television Second Program braodcasts. A satellite communications system has gone into service here. Thanks to the commissioning of relay stations, this channel can now also be picked up in a hundred villages in Kurgan Oblast.

BRIEFS

RIGA TELEVISION TOWER -- The Riga television tower, 368 meters high and carrying a huge antenna, is one of the world's ten highest structures. The tower is of a unique design. The tall antenna, weighing 700 metric tons, rests on three welded box-type supports with wall thickness of only twenty two millimeters. From the height of ninety meters the tower's powerful supports will accommodate twelve technology floors with radio-electronic equipment, viewing platforms for tourists and a restaurant. Two high-rise buildings for the editorial boards and studios of television and radio broadcasting are under construction near the tower. The minimum service life of the Riga television tower is 250 years under the project. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 14 Nov 84 LD]